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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

own attributes, and prevent the world from being each slave robbed, which sum we steal from the spared the lives of two hundred thousand sol THE

CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS. Human Legislation and Divine, in Conflict.

ERMON, BY REV. DR. CHEEVER, IN THE CHURCH C THE PURITANS.

Isaiah X, 1-4. Wo unto them that decree unright-To turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take

And what will ve do in the day of visitation and And what will ye do in the day of visitation, and the desolation which shall come from far? to whom will ye flee for help? and where will ye leave your glory?

Without me they shall bow down under the prisoners, and they shall fall under the slain. For all this inger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched

This treatment of the colored race is assumed as an heir loom of right, on account of their race and color, and because they have been in the habit of being so treated, and we in the habit of so treating them, that they have lost all right to be otherwise treated, and we have gained by long possession the right of abusing them : and not only so, but have lost the right of protecting and defending them, unless compelled by military necessity, on our own account, to do them justice. Justice to them is not considered obligatory, as justice, at all, but is a question of mere expediency for ourselves, and if not necessary on our own uable qualities. Among which are tone, strength, sonorousness, and durability of vibration, unequalled by a y other manufacture. Sizes from 15 to 5000 lbs.

account, we are under no obligation. Such is our national atheism, contradicting, and nullifying at once, not only the letter and principles of divine revelation, but the contracts and for and by the people. By the nature of governfundamental articles of our own governmental

Constitutions and Bills of Rights. THE LOGIC OF OUR CLAIM AGAINST COLOR.

A cannibal king once claimed a certain family and their possessions in his dominions as his by right, because he had himself, at a previous period, killed and eaten the father of the household. That is the foundation of our asserted right to the ownership of the colored race, for our purposes, not theirs. That was Justice Tanev's arnite allegation of color !

born free and equal, and have certain natural, esential, and unalienable rights."

The Declaration of American Independence which is part of the Constitution of the United States, affirmed in 1776 that "All men are created equal-endowed by their creator with certain in-GUARANTEE.
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added an argument, or exposition of the nature of true Republicanism, thus: "No man, corporation, or association can have any title to obtain privileges distinct from those of a community, but OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE warranted superior to any in the market. It is used by first class families everywhere, and highpublic services; and this title being neither here ditary nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man being born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is ab-

surd and unnatural." But how much more the transmission of pains crime, from parents equally innocent-hereditary titles of damnation, whose emblazonry and foundation and proof is not sin, but color! The idea of any man being born a slave is incomparably more absurd and unnatural, than that of any man being born a lawgiver, as adding to the other absurdity that of the creation by birth of an immortal being for no other intention, with no other The T.S. Wright House. urpose, with no other capacity, but that of being ought and sold, tasked, and tortured : no other Mrs. S. Plant respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st. Brooklyn, where she is preright but that'of being deprived of all rights. What rould you say to the necessity of being born a angman, a thief, a murderer; a pirate? But is that idea any more unnatural or unjust than that of being created as the eternal subjects of the thieving, piratical, hanging, murdering propensities

of such innate villains? The idea would be quite sufficiently absurd, of a man being born a soldier, or conscripted by birth, at any rate; but the idea of a man being born a colored soldier, in order that he may serve on half wages, be treated with contempt, and cheated out of his rights, on account of the color of his skin, in which we engrass our legislation for his robbery, is a wickedness, that God will not fail to judge.

POSSIBILITY OF ANY RIGHT OF SLAVERY, ANI

Neither is there any possibility by which any right or claim, original or hereditary, in behalf of slavery can come in.

Although from Cain downwards the whole growing population of the globe had maintained the right of human slavery; although all the civilization, refinement, and material prosperity of the ages were built upon it; yet no length of time, no succession of generations, no vastness of expediency, nor immensity of values dependent, nor the compacts of all nations, nor the successive decisions and statutes of six thousand years, could

Nay, if all past generations could be congreated now upon earth, and could prove that all very, and would be destroyed if this right were taken away; the first man, the first Toussaint, in whose heart the fire of liberty broke out, would have the sacred right of insurrection against the population of the globe, and the right to sweep way all their wealth and temples in the name of God, justice and freedom, in behalf of his en-OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

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all involved in the horror and thick darkness of such atheism, that God is now thundering with

If any person is startled by such a declaration let him turn to the fifth chapter of the prophecy of Ezekiel, and meditate upon God's method of adjudication and punishment, of a professed religious and heaven taught nation setting an example, in the name of God, of atheistic wickedness to the nations and countries round about, and "changing God's judgments and statutes into wickedness more than those nations." That is way the right from the poor of my people, that wid-ows may be their prey, and that they rob the fathervail under the mere light of nature, or rather in its darkness. The deliberate putting of evil for good and good for evil-the falsification of morals and religion-is worse than the doing of evil in

> the ignorance of good. Thus must we judge concerning the decreeing of unrighteous decrees, and the pretence that there is no authority and right in the government and people to interfere against such decrees, and to deliver the innocent victims of such oppres-

OVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT, AND IS UNDER OBLI-GATION, TO INTERFERE.

This government was framed for the purpose of doing "whatever governments on earth MAY OF RIGHT DO." There can be no right, on or under it, to do wrong, or to make it wrong to interfere against wrong. It cannot be denied that our government possesses the right and power to protect its own citizens in the enjoyment of that freedom, for the protection of which, according to the ordinance of God, this government was framed ment, as well as the terms of our Constitution, Congress have the right to declare the freedom of every subject of this government, and to forbid the holding of any person in slavery on penalty of the highest doom known in our criminal code.

If any man denies this, he denies the being of government, which is not worthy of the name, if it cannot protect its own citizens on its own soil, from that fate which has always been regarded as worse than death. If the government have not the right to prohibit the holding of any gument against the Black Race. And we have person as a slave on its own soil, by what right wrought this into a vast bill of attainder, sending can it prohibit the taking of any person in Africa law for justice; therefore we are excused. There down these pains and penalties, from parents to to make that person a slave in America? And if out names or surnames, or indication, or proof, or we answer that it ought to be precisely the same | pleads this as our justification for defrauding the indictment or trial, and without legal process of in the one case as in the other. If there be a colored soldiers! Our legislators have rested any kind; the Attainder of a whole race, simply law enabling President Lincoln to hang Gordon this fraud on the plea that there was no law comby race and color, and no proof required of race for seizing a man in Africa to make a slave of pelling them to do justice, and to give the colored itself but only this most illegal, illogical, and indefi- him, there ought to be a law with the same pen- soldiers the same wages as the white. And others alty for seizing and enslaving any subject of this have affirmed that the colored soldiers are fight The first article in the Mass. Bill of Rights in government in America. Pass such a law, and ing for a higher boon than money and do not 1780 contains the declaration that "All men are make slaveholding a crime to be punished by the need it; they are free; and therefore we are free alienable rights,-life, liberty and the pursuit of so long as you make one thing in Africa a crime are landless, homeless, harmless, and guilty of a for penalty, but the same thing in America a skin not colored like our own.

The sixth article in the Mass. Bill of Rights privilege of aristocracy, which you dare not take away, which you reward, and if it be diminished in war, you make compensation to the slaveholding aristocrat for the loss of so much of his proprty and power, you have no righteous governnent, and no true freedom by which to recontruct a government, and on such grounds it

ought not to be reconstructed, if it could, At the present hour, a single slaveholding State n this Union, the State of Kentucky, is engaged in enslaving the citizens of this government, seizand penalties by birth, upon persons innocent of ling those set free by the President, throwing them into jail on account of their color, and selling them as slaves to pay for their jail fees, and the President does not interfere to protect them, does not attempt to execute the Constitution and laws of the United States in their behalf, does not interfere for justice and humanity, even so much as to protest against the cruelty. And it was publiely declared, a year ago, that at least five thousand free persons annually were caught and made slaves by Kentucky, without an attempt on the part of the government or President to prevent it. That the same process is going on still, we have fresh evidence, in the report of glaring cases, any one of which, had it occurred in England, Austria, or France, against a white subject of this government, would have been followed by the instant demand of reparation, and in case of the refusal of justice, by war. The President promised to protect those set free by his proclamation, but in the loyal States he does not, and in the disloyal he cannot; and the holding of colored men in

slavery is declared to be a right of loyalty. INFAMY OF A CONGRESS THAT LEGISLATES AGAINST

In legislating against color, and making slavery a privilege and right of loyalty, as well as in renouncing the opportunity and power of grand and just legislation in behalf of the oppressed, our Congress will deserve to be remembered in history with a stigma worse than that of any Rump Parliament. Not justice, but the currency of judicial precedents, is proposed by our chief magistrate for the negro race, as "landless, homeless, harmless," while for the slaveholder there is contemplated the power of a landed aristocracy over the negro and in the republic, as before. The Congress of the United States, in legislating against color and race, and in favor of loval slaveholders, are but giving the form and validity of law to the recommendations made by give it the least claim of tolerance, or right of the President in behalf of slave-property, when he proposed the deferring of emancipation for half a century, in order to protect that property from any possible depreciation. For the sake of what their interests were based upon this right of slathousand slaveholders, be proposed the prospec-

tive robbery and injustice of keeping in slavery millions of slaves. Our present legislation for stigmatizing and robbing the race may be regarded as a legitmate result of such high public executive recommendation and example in favor of slave property. Retrospective justice to those injured and de-God's throne; and the fact that this claim can But payment and compensation to the slaveholders the President offered them millions of our citizens have culminated in a professedly Christian nation are to be enforced, both retrospective and fualmost two thousand years after the coming and ure, because their privilege of oppressing and robcrucifixion of the Savior of mankind, with the bing under claim of ownership, is suspended. They daring assumption of the right to enslave a particular race of the family of man, on account of their own slaves; and the poor slaves must be the color of their skin, and a support of that right as a duty to be fulfilled, because we had sworn to are no longer permitted to exercise that authorione another in God's name that we would not interfere against it, proves that there is a more per-

slaves by law, as an article of enrollment.

The President describes the slaves, the negroes thousand millions of dollars; so that in fact this at the South, as a landless, homeless, harmless war debt is in part the heritage bequeathed to the race. And it is proposed to leave them landless nation by the policy of non-interference against and homeless, and to give back the land to the slavery.

CLAIMS OF THE LANDLESS AND HOMELESS.

Let us look this injustice full in the face; let us, at least, do this justice to the crime. To whom does the land belong, by virtue of back wages? system for the support of the vast landed estates of the aristocracy, and especially the nobility. by which, though the paternal acres are loaded with debts five times their value, yet they cannot up at public auction, offering to buy the loyalty be alienated, cannot be sold to do justice to the of one class of citizens by the slavery of another. creditors. But what is this, to the iniquity of Did the world ever witness a transaction so deturning the poor slaves houseless, landless home grading, so infamous? God be praised that not less, from the estates whose whole value is pawned over and over again to God's justice, in

the bare amount of back wages, withheld from these millions compelled to drudge as chattels? To whom does the land belong, by virtue of back wages withheld, to say nothing of the judgment that ought to be recoverable for the infinite wrong and cruelty perpetrated in the chattelism and sale of families and individuals? To the poor defrauded negroes, every acre of it. Yet acre confiscated, or taken from the rebels, to say nothing of the justice of bestowing a moiety upon the poor slaves. Nay, compensation is even insisted on, to the owners of the estates, for the freedom of their chattels, and the discontinu-

ance of the privilege of robbing them. We can do our own robbing, if we cannot pay our debts. We cannot pay the slaves and colored soldiers what is due them. There is no law for it. We can rob them of their bounty, and their wages; there is no law against it. There is no is no law against injustice, therefore we are every trespass on the rights of to rob them, and cut down their just wag the citizens of the government ought to be pun- the plea of the color of their skin. "Will ye ished) and forthwith the existence and the power rob, murder, steal, and come into my house, and of the slaveholders being gone, the Union would say, We are delivered to do all these abomina reconstruct itself. The spirit of freedom would tions?" Yea, we are delivered. There is no law be universal, and would set all things right. But | binding us to do justice, and these poor creatures

It is well, say some, that the government have een so slow, and did not attack slavery at the outset; for if they had, the cause of freedom would have been ruined, and the rebellion would not have conquered. This is somewhat as if a con verted man should be heard saving. "It is a mercy that I was not converted three years ago, for if I had been, I should certainly have go straight to perdition." The truth is, if, when General Fremont issued his proclamation of Emancipation, the government had sustained it. and made it universal, the whole country would have gone with it, and in six months from that time, slavery and the rebellion would have vanished together. But the President and our gov. ernment, in sparing slavery, nursed the rebellion, revived the hopes of its despairing supporters fomented the projects of intervention, created and sustained the party of the Copperheads, prepared for the riots in New York, set divine justice against us, rendered defeat and disaster necessary for our salvation, blasted our councils with the palsy of reluctance and delay, and struck the curse of the habit of half-heartedness and chronic indecision into all our movements in behalf of the colored race, thwarting and defeating the work of enlisting them as soldiers, when we might by this time have had half a million.

And now, against whom, and in whose behalf, are these wrongs perpetrated? Against our own citizens, and in behalf of the rebels. Against the oppressed, and in behalf of their oppressors Who are they, as related to ourselves, our Con stitution, our government, and the land of our birth? Native born Americans, the whole of them, whom, if the government cannot protect from the piracy of kidnapping States, if the government keep within its own bosem a system of State sovereignties the symbol and pride of whose power and privilege is the right of enslaving by millions these American born citizens,-such government ought to be excluded from the family of nations. If that were our government, it deserves the scorn, contempt, hatred, not only of civilized but of savage society. If that were our picture of the Hag at the gates of hell, a government that holds within its bosom a crow yelping curs called States, that hourly break forth into insurrectionary sovereignty, and hourly, as they list, return to feed upon the vitals of their parent.

That is our government, on the theory that we have no right to interfere against slavery where it is; the theory that each State is sovereign over its own "domestic institutions." meaning nothing but slavery, and intended only to cover that; the theory and the pledge on which the Chief Magistrate of the nation was elected, never to interfere against slavery, declaring that he not only could not interfere, but that he had no inclination so to do. Thence all our miseries. We have acted on the principle that while the slaves frauded millions is not to be thought of; the have no absolute right to their freedom, the slavesimple honesty towards them, of the payment of holders, if loyal to the government, had a right a debt of wages is repudiated, expressly on the to hold them in bondage, and our government ground that it is retrospective, and there is no law for it. We cannot find it, 'tis not in the bond. holding. If the rebel states would become loyal, as slaves; in perpetuity, the right of holding them emancipation, but a proclamation of the right of

> rebellion, can never conquer one. At the outinjustice and cruelty, in the continuance of

WHOLE NO. 206. diers, and saved the United States a debt of two

possession of the slave owners, thus continuing The Constitution of the United States and the n their hands the power of oppression and of laws made in pursuance thereof are the Supreme despotism. Who made them landless and home- law of the land, anything in the Constitution or less? And who now sets the example to the laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithwhole country of ignoring their rights, and restanding. Under the oath of office, it is not the work garding them as a race whom we have a com- of an honest man, placed over a whole people, in mission from the Almighty to rob and trample order that he may execute their Constitution and upon still, at our pleasure, for our own assumed laws, to put the government at the control of a single State, and offer the will and slaveholding law of that State as his excuse for not executing them. The President of the United States is also. by virtue of his office, Commander of the army, to conquer the enemy, not the elections. He is We are accustomed to reprobate the Euglish there to deliver the oppressed, and crush the rebellion, not to make a contract for the next presidential term. He is there to protect the freedom

of the citizens of the United States, not to put them

a single rebel State was base enough to accept of But the offer was an infamy, and has sho through our whole career in this struggle a degrading, paralsying influence. It made a scar as f flame upon our nation, and will go down to the last day, as proof of the depth to which slavery had sunk us, so that we offered to trade the freedom of four millions of the subjects of our government for the purchase of the loyalty of rebel States, under less than three bundred thousand slaveholders. So stands our record forever, in history. The Governor of the nations alone can visit the responsibility of that infamy; but the transaction has injured the morals and character of the people, as when, under the influence of

Who were they thus held as slaves, and by what authority made slaves? And who are they, in whose bodies and souls we have thus proclaimed our right to traffic?

chloroform, an arm is severed from the body.

No restoration of the Union can restore our self-

children, without crime, without accusation, with you startle at the penalty, or ask what it shall be, delivered. And a Senator from the free States EMPLOYMENT OF COLORED SOL-DIERS. Particularly as Cavalry

BY LIEUT.-GEN. PERRONET THOMPSON.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S. (

Inclosed are some opinions on a subject

sent to the rear accordingly, who framed a force for field service, without colored troops to perform the camp and outpost duties. And these duties are never efficiently performed, without mounted men to push forward in advance, to dis tances from which infantry could not safely re-

tire, with this advantage in the present case : that the enemy dares not do the same. The Germans are great in all that relates to light Cavalry duty. They were the making of the English out-post Cavalry in the Peninsula, and the name of "old Arenschild' is still a household-word. A single officer who was master of the business, would train, first a troop, and then a regiment, and send a detachment small or great to every corps of infantry in the field. After which there would be no fear of surprises or lack

If you know of any such officer wherever bred, offer him a little book with my compliments, in which will be seen the results of some successful experiments in this line, which were put together in 1825 for the service of the Greeks.

> Yours very truly, T. PERRONET THOMPSON

P. S. A fact only obscurely intinated in th book is that the soldier's so employed on mounted service, were volunteers from the Sepoy Infantry regiments, of whom the garrison was composed Good and faithful men; but probably all swallowed up, in the horrible breach of faith con-

nected with the native army. In America, so far as may be judged from the newspapers, common sense appears to be getting the better, as respects the formation of colored troops. By common sense, not meaning the sense which is common to everybody : for there is no such thing to be counted on, in America or anywhere else, but meaning the aggregate of general impulse which remains after all sillinesses have had their full swing; or the actual rise of the tide after all manner of tossings this way and that way, of individual waves.

And why should not America defend herself with her colored population, as well as the rebels grow cotton? The rebels would long ago have been no rebels, and have been growing cotton by the cheaper way like bonest men, if there had been a man where there ought to be. But who can make a man but those who are to make him : and if the makers make the wrong one, what is there to do but take the consequences? Perhaps they will do better next time. The making of leaders of men, like everything else, requires some apprenticeship.

Setting aside the reported system of insult to colored troops, (which it is to be hoped was not true, or if it was, that those who did it have long since been subjected to the punishment which Tacitus describes as assigned by the ancient Germans to crimes of peculiar malignity and base ness, and which so far as can be gathered at this distant period, consisted in throwing the criminal into a bog, and sundry waggon-loads of garbage on the top of him for a monument),-setting this aside as the improbable, and it is to be hoped the impossible, the last invention for the discouragement of this species of armament appears to be the color of their skins.

It appears to be discovered, that among the colored people there is great aptitude for cavalry, so far at least as being accustomed to horses is concerned. A military writer somewhere says with justice, that by men accustomed only to their own legs, a horse is viewed as a kind of dangerous wild beast. This is got over in barracks where the soldier is trained at his ease; but would be of slavery, after it had been put in our power to den by a giant, if only the pigmy will stick the confirms, for more than the millionth time, the nicious atheiem in the Christian world than there voted to pay the slaveholders for the national exever was in the Pagan; and it is to vindicate his ercise of that privilege 100 dollars a piece, for God gave him the opportunity, he would have to employ the less powerful horses on the service is hard.

CONTINGENT FUND --- \$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the rmy cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand • dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel hat there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4,381, New York.

Rev. J. K. Wellman, of Adrian, Michigan, i general agent for the Principia, and is authorized to take subscriptions for Stock, collect money for the "Contingent Fund," and receive donations for

of the outposts, or what is for distinction called light cavalry; and for this a population accustomed to horse-flesh and its accompaniments, is wonderfully adapted if wanted in a hurry. Where could old Peninsular knowledge be better put out to interest?

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1864. T. PERRONET THOMPSON

CONSERVATISM AND RADICALISM.

BY. W. PERKINS.

In every living language, words change their eignification. As ideas and customs progress old words are stretched to cover them ; while parties and sects too often strive to change good terms to cover their bad principles and deeds. Hence, " Democrat" has for years past, been used to designate a party in league with the foulest espotism on earth. Not indeed that all the nembers of that political party were, or are lespots, but for the sake of power, its leaders sanctioned and protected American slavery, than which nothing ever has been or ever can be

nore tyranical-more Anti-Democratic. In the same way, "Conservatism," once havng a good meaning, has come in these evil times to have a bad. From the Latin, con, and servo, it

riginally meant to protect and preserve the hings which were honest, of good report, and which made for peace; but alas, it has now come to mean, in its popular application-the perpetuation of things vile, injurious and hateful. A few particulars touching the party called, "Conservaive," will illustrate. 1. It is superficial. The avowed hatred of its

nembers toward all radicalism, makes this proposition too evident to require further proof Nor do we need more than the sober common sense of every man, to show that superficial men and policy are too weak to be trusted. The very nen who profess, are afraid of mere surface work, in other matters. In plowing and sowing, caping and grinding, banking and merchandizing, octoring and curing, they want thorough work. Desiring the cause of evils to be removed, and a solid basis on which to proceed in business, they refuse to accept the work of the old false prophts-in healing the hurt slightly, in daubing with untempered mortar, -in all matters but that which is of the most importance. Being children of this world, they are, as to all temporal things, much wiser than the children of light. Botching in mechanics, cheating in trade, quackery in disease, or pettifogging in law, they are unwilling to accept, while all this, and more, they are anxious to risk, in government and religion If wounded by a Secesh cartridge, they desire the surgeon faithfully to probe down to the bottom of the wound, that all cause of danger may be sick even unto death, they clamor to conserve the very seat, cause and power of the distemper As Shylock, under the spirit of his master, the Devil, clung to his pound of flesh about the cominated in the bond, so do these moder. enservatists cling to the foul and dying careas f slavery, because, say they, it is so nominated in the Constitution. As Gov. Ford once said. when the degenerate Democracy say Constitution once, they mean slavery twice. So superfical are hese per le, that they stick in two spots of the ere back of the Contitution, which tastes of wery and loving it so dearly, go no further, to

s grand o'jects of justice, liberty and right.

2. If Conservatism be not dewnright dissimution, it leads therete. Few are able to brave their words up to the monstrous position that slaveholding is in itself right. Dr. Breckenridge, himself a slaveholder, has said that he who can not see that the system is " founded on the principle of taking by force that which belongs to another, has simply no moral sense." Hence they pretend that Constitutional requirements and Congressional acts constrain them to conserve the wrong! In this, they seem to admit that, contrary to Peter, they obey men rather than God. They are lower-law men! Here is nearly, if not altogether, the old dissimulation of Annanias and Sapphira. Since the fundamental principle of our government is, that all power is in the people and all laws must proceed from their will, it is in vain to plead exemption from wrong, or constraint to do wrong, on the ground of our own

requirements. Besides, if we grant that our national Constitution indirectly sanctions slaveholding in two clauses, there are many others directly on the side of freedom. How natural therefore for all who love freedom and hate slavery, to cleave to the free clauses and repudiate the slave. Would not the good, the Christian man, cast out the bond woman, and embrace the children of the free? And yet, notwithstanding professions, the class in question do just the contrary. When propositions were made to emancipate in the District of Columbia, to repeal the fugitive slave act, or to change the Constitution in its two, supposed pro-slavery clauses, the Conservatives have cried out against the work! The pound of flesh, say they, when the test comes, is not only in the bond, but there are we determined it shall stay. The indirection and apologies, however, with which this is done, leaves them under the charge of dissimulation.

3. Conservatism is inefficient and absurd. goes on the false assumptions, either that God has no laws in his moral government, or that they may be evaded. Policy is set to work against principle. When God says do right, and let the people go," the conservative, repeating the experiment of Pharaoh, respectfully declines. He may say, I know not the God of Moses and Aaron, or assign prudent al reasons for evading his command. Thus is the issue formed, and the conflict entered upon, not indeed, in the brave open field warfare made-since the conservatism s tinctured with cowardice but virtually and really, however, jesuitically. For here, as in all moral questions, he who is not with Christ, is against him. Now, waiving the impiety of the procedure, it is foolish and absurd. No more certainly did the old woman vainly try to stay the tide with her mop, than that this sort of Conservatism must utterly fail. To stay the arm, ernment, is to stay the wind, the storm, and the tide. Since Satan's entry into Eden, the experiment has been tried, millions of times, and just as many times failed. Nothing short of a well importance where the question was of sending earned Baconian knowledge of facts—which, hasty levies into the field. Other considerations being generalized, constitute laws, and a rigid tending to the same point, are that in cavalry conformity thereto, can succeed in the enterprize which is to fight cavalry, the horse is the great of human safety and happiness. All past and machine. The powerful horse though ridden by present history puts this position beyond question. a pigmy, will ride down the weaker though rid- The great slaveholding experiment of this nation

No weapon forged, no policy inaugurated, slaveholding has risen so rapidly that the Herald | purpose of preventing the election of worse! man like the wolf in the scent of the lion, takes

tism is always inconsistent. It drifts from side to | ment; while the probabilities are that in many if side of the great channel of truth, it changes like | not in most instances, the result will be the sethe March wind. A public judge once asked lection either of weak or corrupt men, who will how he could keep from deciding against his own be either the instruments or the instigators of decisions. A lawyer answered bim, by being wickedness. thoroughly read in the radical principles of his profession and always deciding in accordance a great measure, that we owe the dreadful condiwith them. A lady once asked how she might, tion of our country, at this moment. The crisis in her testimony, pass the ordeal of cross examin- has, at length, arrived, in which the very existation, and a good lawyer told her, by adhering ence of our republic is suspended on our selecin all she said, rigidly, to simple truth. So we say to all. Give up in an honest, brave, noble our wisest and purest men. And this can never manhood, all floating time serving policy, and be effected, so long as our voters permit themcling to truth and principle-when consistency will be more than a jewel-a power.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA Association, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees tq ssue new Stock, in form and manner following :

Notice is hereby given

that Sabscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing i this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER WILLIAM GOODELL J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN. EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE. ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was authorized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall | to him. have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of IV. The next question in order, is the means ing patronage secured, to make it safe report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper will be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscripolicy, agreed also in respect to the candidate bers receiving it by mail, and 50 cis. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher. and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

.TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Principia is a weekly newspape published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent, and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm indation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not as the slave holders construe it. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controvert its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New York. Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same

amount of advertising in the Principia.

SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

Upon whom rests the responsibility? A President of the United States is about to be

Ostensibly by the free independent suffrages of

lecting the candidates to be voted for? Does it rest upon cliques of interested politicians, with whom political management is a profession? Or does it rest upon the masses of the people them-

ship there is a well known class of persons whose self-appointed vocation it is to manage nominations and elections-to lay their heads together, to plan, bargain, compromise, conspire, and determine, before-hand, who the people shall

vote for, and to make such arrangements and exert such influences as shall enable them to say, "See here! You must vote for the men whom we have selected for you, or else you must vote

for the man that another elique of political managers have selected, or else you cannot, "without throwing away your votes, vote for "any body at all! You must vote for the candidates we have selected, or else for those of our "rivals, our political opponents, or else you can "have no voice in the election of your rulers. "You may say that you do not approve the " measures or candidates of either party, and do not think either of them proper to be voted for. "You cannot help yourselves! You must either "vote for the one or the other, or not vote, to "any purpose whatever. Nay, if you do not vote "for our measures and candidates, and if, by " your neglect to vote for them the others should

" mischiefs they may do, however much you may say to dissuade others from voting for them." We ask our intelligent readers to say whether aged and determined, and all our officers, town, county, State, and national, are chosen-not in reality, by the people, the voters, who, if left to the exercise of their own good sense, would not have selected as their officers, representatives, and rulers, one in a dozen of those who are thus poor to the President?

We know the picture will be generally admitted to be a truthful one, and we know that, for theirty years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally ending the first years past, the fact has been a topic of generally end of a candidate for President in rivalry with his official endidate. And in doing this it will do more. It will enable them more clearly to see slavery unconstitutional, and liberate the slaves, whenever they could afford to be honest. against the just laws of heaven can even prosper ted to be a truthful one, and we know that, for The wicked shall fall and be taken, ever, in their thirty years past, the fact has been a topic of genown devices. The Southern Confederacy, after eral remark and of common complaint, among laboring day and night, for more than a score of our most worthy and intelligent citizens, insoyears, to rivet the bonds of the oppressed, have much that, in many places, large numbers of them broken them asunder by their last effort to con- have habitually staid away from the polls, rather sumate their desperate work. And so, with all than vote for candidates whom they deem untheir Northern sympathizers. One great object of worthy or incompetent, or for measures they distheir pro-slaveryism was to gain power; and approve or consider inadequate. The same pernow the time has come to leave them standing sons will attest that the political managers before out alone-shorn of all influences, and daily mentioned have been in the habit of teaching the dwarfing down into contempt. Rapidly on the duty and wisdom of "choosing the least of two way to the bottom, even the New York Herald evils' meaning moral evils, and even of voting, as has come to the anxious seat of change, though it they have sometimes had the effrontery to exis to be feared not of true penitence. The tide press it, for "the lesser devil of the two," thus adof honest indignation against the villainies of vocating the political support of bad men, for the

A very little reflection will convince almost the back trail. Discretion has become to him, any one that, under the operation of this system the better part of valor. After all, is not "honesty of tactics, the selection of our wisest and best men for office must forever remain an exceedingly 4. We have only space to add, that conserva- difficult if not absolutely impracticable achiev-

Equally evident is it that it is to this cause, in tion for the highest offices in our government, of selves to be hampered by caucusses, conventions and cabals, controlled by cliques of selfish aspirants and their sycophants, with whom political management is a trade by which to make money, and with whom intrigue is a science, an art, of life long study and practice. We know well who they are, who can control the nominations of the rival parties. The question is, whether we will put on the harnesses of such men, or whether we will think and act for ourselves. Will we consent to be bought and sold to the highest bidder, by political brokers of offices?

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In respect to the coming Presidential election there are several questions that should be considered and decided in their order.

I. Is a change of administration necessary of desirable? If it be, there are reasons why it is so. What are those reason, and what counter considerations are there to be balanced against them? And what is the result of the investigation?

II. If a change be necessary or desirable, who is that change? In what particulars is the change to be described? An intelligent and wise decision of the first question will suggest the proper answer to the second.

III. Who shall be selected for President, in order to secure the changes necessary or desira-

The decision of this third question is to be determined, in the light of the proper answers to be given to the first and second.

If we are to have a change of administration and know what the needed changes are or should be, then we must select for President the man best qualified and adapted for the work to be done, the man, or at least a man upon whom we can confidingly rely, to do the work confided

for the people, and to promote his election? Is it wise for those who are satisfied that :

change of policy and of administration are indispensibly necessary, who are united and fixed in their political principles and their measures of suitable to be elected-is it wise, we inquire, for such men to mix themselves up with those known to hold diametrically opposite aims and sentiments, by coming into a national convention with them, under the appliances of the political wirepullers that commonly control such Conventions. in order to determine, by a majority of the votes of those present, whether they shall carry out their own convictions or whether they shall yield them up, and join in giving effect to the convic-

Where there is an essential unity of principles. views of policy and national measures, a convention to select a candidate might be feasible, but where the widest differences, on vital points, are known to prevail, the question of a national nominating convention composed of the two classes, appears to be quite a different one.

For those who believe in the necessity of a radical change to put themselves into a position in which they would be expected to co-operate in the election, with those who think no change necessary (in case a majority of votes might chance to be cast against them, under the appliances common to such occasions) might subject them to the imputation of holding their own principles and convictions very loosely, and of being ready to degrade their movement into a mere scramble for nominations and offices.

These questions, we apprehend, are among those which the carnest friends of freedom; and of their country, at the present time, should be most earnestly pondering.

DECLINATURE OF MR. CHASE.

Its probable bearing on the future. The letter of Mr. Chase requesting of his friends that no further consideration be given to his name, as a candidate for the Presidency, is one that, while it does him great honor, will not only confirm the high estimate made of him by those of his friends who would have preferred him as selves -as much upon one voter as upon another? their candidate, but will commend him to the re-In every State, city, village, county, and town- gards of all patriotic citizens, and command the respect of his political opponents of whatever party or class. We agree with the N. Y. Eve-

ning Post when it says, " This action of Mr. Chase is only in accordance with the high character and honorable sentiment of his whole political career. Mr. Chase is no seeker of office, no fomenter of intrigues; and if his friends, in their warm admiration of his splendid abilities and invaluable services, have been anxious to elevate him to the chief magistracy, he has never thrust himself upon the people. His present step, made at a time when the country needs the concentration of all its strength to be used against the common enemy, will endear him still more to

To this it should be added that among the many warm friends and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Chase there are some who, while they would have preferred him for their Presidential candidate, have been in serious doubt whether, at this particular juncture, he could be spared from his present post, in which he has displayed great ability; a post, scarcely less important than the Presidency itself, and requiring unceasing vigilance and a practiced hand, to keep the executive arm supplied with "the sinews of war."

To the friends of freedom and of the freedmen "be elected, you are responsible for their elec- Mr. Chase has greatly endeared himself by his "tion, however bad they may be, and for all the wise, humane, and patriotic administration of financial affairs over the districts of conquered territory that have fallen under his official supervision. Here he is faithfully fulfilling a mission, this is not a true description of the political arti- the details of which could be safely committed to fices by which nearly all our elections are man- few other hands. As to the Presidency, Mr. Chase is yet young and progressive enough to bide his time.

Thus much for the personal considerations and

quences of this decision of Mr. Chase require a nominally elected by them, from overseer of the moment's attention. With the loyal union men of of the Constitution would make it anti-slavery. the country it will narrow down the problem be- Horace Greeley, after listening to the radical

policy than otherwise they would have been likely to have done. The three names between ticians? whom they were preparing to make their selec- C. C. Burleigh, in a public debate, was driven

third, the introduction of which into the canvas because the people and the Administration made might perhaps have suggested the inquiry it so, by their action. So that the Constitution whether there were three instead of two distinct can be made anti-slavery, without changing a treatment. The German-American National Clu courses of policy between which loyal citizens word or syllable of it, whenever they and their were to be called upon, through the ballot box, Representatives please! to signify their choice. We cannot say that the A distinguished Republican Senator was in three could have represented more than two distinet policies. The two names, very evidently, "The United States shall guarantee to every cannot, and there can be no mistake or confusion new State in this Union, a republican form of

ey, and shown it to be consistent, strait-forward, and thorough. The fault or at least the misfortune | peated communications correcting it. is his own. The only other name carries its only responding names between which to select. y need that we should name then. Every one knows we mean Lincoln and Fremont. These two are doubtless, since the declinature of Mr.

Chase, the representative names of the unionists,

for the Presidency. Who the pro-slavery De-

nocracy may select as their leader we have no ceasion, here, to conjecture. The letter of Mr. Chase contains a timely dissuasive against such divisions in relation to the Presidency as should distract us from the great work now before us; and with singular felicity. work "to which all our energies should be deroted" as being "the suppression of the rebellion.

This is precisely the work before us in the seection of our Presidential Candidate. And if it be with a wise and single-hearted reference to these ends that we enter upon that canvass, there will be no occasion for its dividing and distracting us. See how many, and who of them can answer A President on that platform is among the grand conditions of securing those high ends.

THE REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS SLANDERED!

The heart of slavery in the Constitution!"

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the Academy of Music, is reported to have said, concerning slave-

"The only means of killing it was to strike where the heart of it was, in the Constitution of the United States. One blow there, not with the sword, but with the ordaining pen, and slavery was dead, forever

Let us look into the Constitution of the United States, and see whether the heart of slavery is to The Constitution declares itself to have been

United States to establish justice, and secure the the slaveholders are at war with us, and we are split, if at all, is the Baltimore convention. He tary of War, and Gen. Halleck, and speculations blessings of liberty to themselves and their pos- getting the better of them. The sublimity of our should steer clear of it altogether; or rather, he Is there anything like the heart of slavery

there? Is slavery synonymous or even compatible with justice and liberty? If not, what be comes of the declaration of Mr. Beecher ? The Constitution says, "No person shall be de-

that of the ordina ce of 1787, excluding slavery from the North-West Territory, namely : "There shall be neither slavery nor unvoluntary servitude in said Territory, otherwise than in punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall

Is the heart of slavery to be found here? If i s, how is it to be struck 'dead by a blow of the ordaining pen,' repeating the same thing over again, as is now propo ed in Congress and by

The Constitution says, "the United States shall uaranty to every State in this Union, a Republican form of Government." And no man has ever pretended that according to the definitions of Republican Government, by Madison in the Federalist and by Jefferson in all his writings, a slave holding State could be a republic.

Is the heart of slavery to be found here? The Constitution says, "No State shall pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts."

That "the heart of slavery" is here described in the Constitution, we have no occasion to deny But it is described for the purpose of excluding it Is "the heart of slavery" to be discovered in

Is it in the so-called "compromises of the Contitution" that "the heart of slavery" is to be dis-What are they? The rendition clause

claimed to be one. But Mr. Sumner, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Slavery, has reported a demonstration that the clause ("No person held to service or labor" &c.,) cannot possibly apply

The apportionment of representation clause is another of the pretended "compromises". But nearly the same arguments employed by the Committee on the rendition clause, might demonstrate that neither can this clause apply to slaves. But if it does, what then? Why it simply proves that they comprise a portion of the constituency represented in Congress-in other words that, so far from being "goods and chattels personal" they they are citizens of the United States, like other

What indications of the presence of "the heart of slavery" have we here?

What can men of intelligence mean, at this late day, by repeating these obsolete absurdities of the dead past? Will it be said-as lately was said, by one

who ought to have known better-that none of our prominent statesmen believe in the unconstitutionality of slavery? Well; suppose they do not? "What if some me

do not believe? Shall their unbelief make the truth of none effect? God forbid." But is it quite certain, after all, that, in reality,

they do not believe?

When Lysander Spooner's "Unconstitutionali ty of slavery" appeared, in 1845, its circulation was recommended by many emiment lawyers, among whom was William H. Seward-by means of which and other similar baits to the radical abolitionists of central and Western of New York, then holding the balance of power in that State, he fished up a seat in the United States Senate, from whence he stepped into his present post. The year previous (1844) he had said of a pamphlet inculcating the same sentiment. "It is a shame to the legal profession that this argument should have had to be furnished by a layman." Of Spooner's work, Joshua Leavitt then of the Emancipator, now of the Independent, said, "No honest man, priest or politician, will ever undertake to confute it." Wendell Phillips, who, honest as he was, did try his hand at it, admitted, nevertheless, before he had got through with the job, that an honest exposition

and to define their positions in respect to national slaves, whenever they could afford to be honest. pared to combat this assumption. What if we should extend the remark to poli-

tion are now reduced to two, and there is no to the subterfuge that slavery was constitutional

n respect to them. The two names, wherever government;" interpolating the word new; and seen or heard, will instantly suggest the two poliies represented by them, and attest the object of had hunted up his officially attested copy of the nging them forward in the canvass. The instrument, when he was greatly astonished. ames will stand for the things. If the present He had probably taken his version from the N. cumbent of the office has not, by his course thus Y. Tribune which had persistently misquoted far, marked out with sufficient clearness, his poli-"Free Soil," agitation, taking no notice of re-

Not a few of the warm admirers of Mr. needful commentary along with it, and is no Beecher, in New York and Brooklyn, to go no oner attered than understood. The loyal men further, apologize for him by saying, "He has of the Union have only two ideas and two cor- never studied the Constitution, as some others have done." What right then, has he to re-The lines between them have long since been peat pro-slavery and slanderous expositions of drawn, and are strongly marked. There is scarce- it, adopting them as his own, without a very thorough study of the document itself? Thrice, at least, once by Gerrit Smith, then by

Gen. Granger, then by Mr. Cutler, of Ohio, the abolition exposition of the Constitution has been presented in Congress, and published in the Globe, and not a democrat, republican, or (so far as we knew) a Garrison Abolitionist, has adventured a reply.

Ask Charles Sumner-ask twenty of the most intelligent and candid members of Congress, whether they disbelieve the unconstitutionality agacity, and descrimination, he describes that of slavery. Put it to their honor and their consciences to answer truly, look them directly in the eye-and see what answers you can get out the restoration of order and prosperity on solid of them. If any of them affirm that they disand sure foundations of union, freedom, and im- believe, ask them to tell you, on their honor, whether they ever read the Constitution through, carefully, for the specific object of ascertaining what it says on the subject of slavery and of the relation of the State and national governments to it, and to each other, in that connexion, that question, unhesitatingly, in the affirmative. Ask William Cullen Bryant whether he did not say to a citizen that Mr. Beecher was a shrewd man in declining the argument proposed by Dr. Cheever, because he could not contest the points presented, without appearing to take sides with the copperheads?

At scores, if not hundreds of popular convenions, the question has been debated, and the radical abolition construction has always carried the enthusiastic approval of the audiences along with it, until advocates of the other side can no onger be found, willing to enter the lists.

Mr. Beecher, at Exeter Hall, lauded highly the sublime Christian patience and faith of his countrymen, in so long refraining from the execution of justice between a man and his should he be the nominee. It is quite possible eighbor," out of regard to their solemn coven- that the Chase men will give (or withhold fr ant with the slaveholders to do nothing of the kind. But here we find him urging the necessito fall back on Chase at last as a compromise ordained and established by the people of the ty and propriety of breaking the bond, because candidate. The rock on which FREMONT will ristian faith and patience, under our military necessitics, is finding unwonted forms of manifes-

We make allusions to such facts, reluctantly, and with no design of being personally offensive but from the necessity and duty of counteractprived of liberty, without due process of law"- ing the destructive influence of popular men cation meeting, his rival would be justified that is, without indictment, trial, conviction, and who declining to meet, manfully, the argument, judgment of court, for crime : The same prohibi- interpose the power of reiterated assertion, and on in essence, and in nearly the same form, as of great names, either their own or those of others. We are tired of hearing it affirmed that nobody, of any consequence, believes that we are living under free institutions, but that we are under a Constitution of government powerless for the protection of human freedom and uman rights, " for the security of which." said

our fathers, the authors of the Constitution

governments are instituted among men." Of what use is it, at a time like this, to slander ur Constitution and our fathers, in this way n the sight of the Christian world, and especially for the gratification of the rebels and eir sympathizers in Congress, at the North, and in Europe? Of what benefit is it to our cause, either at home or at abroad, thus to proclaim that the rebel construction of our Constitation was the true one, and that by the bond of our Union, we and not the Confederates, were the pro slavery members of Congress, as printed in the Daily Globe, but unanswered, may see the ises made by them of the proposal for amendng the Constitution, as though it were now pro ective of slavery. Already, in consequence the despairing and almost expiring demon of Copperheadism is beginning to find its legs gain? And our oracles are dumb!

Must all this sacrifice be made, in deference t he miserably constructed and now broken down Chicago platform, and to save its unwise builders the mortification of eating their own

Or must this sacrifice be made, to enable ou members of Congress to shirk the responsibility of abolishing slavery, under the Constitution a it is, in conformity with the petitions of thrice as many as yet have petitioned for an amendmen of the Constitution, for the purpose? The N. Y. Times has truly remarked that there is no prospect or probability of such an amendment for years to come, or until slavery shall have disappeared, from other causes. What the ountry wants is the decree of emancipation to-day, in order (among other objects.) to facili tate the suppression of the rebellion, and haste the return of peace-not the postponement of it for years, lest the advocates and dupes of the pretended "compromizes" should be obliged to acknowledge, manfully, their error!

THE PRESS.

Our readers, we think, will be interested and nstructed by a few characteristic extracts from ome of the leading daily journals of this city, it reference to the prominent topic of the day. An extract from the N. Y. Evening Post, we have incorporated into an editorial of our own.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Being among those who have regarded Mr. Chase as eminently qualified for and worthy of the Presidency, and have ardently hoped—for the country's sake, not his -to see him called to that exalted station, we were disposed to regret the de-termination proclaimed in the above letter. We would not have him, nor any man, seek the Presidency; but we see not why any one should decline it. Let every one who chooses freely and frankly declare his preference; let all suggestions be calmly and candidly weighed; let the majority decide that is best, and let all unite in giving effect to that decision. Such is our idea of the proper man-ner of selecting a candidate; and it does not com-

port with the withdrawal of any one prior to the Baltimore convention.

But Mr. Chase is the head of the Treasury Department, and we believe it essential that he should, for the present, maintain that position At all events, it must not be said that the Cabine

The N. Y. Herald, after announcing the with-drawal of Mr. Chase, says: But there is yet anoth-er Richmond in the field in the person of General Fremont. Against Abraham Lincoln he stands somewhat in the position that Martin Van Buren occupied in 1848-a badly used man, resolved up (Fremont) of the Seventeenth ward of this city have doubless correctly defined his position in their recent resolution, that un! ces whatever will they support President Lincoln

for a second term. The Frement platform is one, too, upon which the great radical German element and all the out-

and-out red republicans and black republicans of the country may heartily combine. Its leading features are First-Absolute complete and immediate liber-, without distinction of race or color.

Second-The absolute maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. Third-Another and better military organization

than that of President Lincoln. Fourth-A diminution of the powers of the Exceutive and a larger responsibility of Cabinet ministers to Congress Fifth-A nation in the place of a confedera-

Now, unless the fortunes of war shall yet bring General Grant in the foreground and leave "Old Abe" in the background, the best thing that the broken up democracy can do is to fuse with the Fremont party. Why not? Why stick upon democratic principles and prejudices when ey have had their day and become obsolete ideas? Why not take a new departure, and strike ahead of the administration on this modern idea of universal liberty by adopting the Fre-

mont platform and Fremont as their candidate.

The N. Y World says,
Mr. Chase's apparently voluntary, but really
compulsory, withdrawal (for when his own state
had declared for LINCOLN he had not a leg, nor even a crutch, to stand upon) makes a clear field for General Fremont, as the anti-Lincoln candidate in the Republican party. Chase had neither the vigorous decision of character which would enable him, nor the freedom from official restraints which would permit him, nor the unmerited personal grievance, which would justify him, in a sharp preliminary canvass against his official chief. Fremort has all these. Besides, he is a military man, and will be more acceptable o the soldiers than Chase could be. And, what s still better for him as a Republican, anti-Lincoln candidate, his relations to the emancipation question, both on the score of priority and unhesitating boldness, are much more acceptal to the thick-and-thin radicals than those of any other possible candidate. Chase's anti-slavery raicalism is not identified with any conspicuous public act, like that of FREMONT.

No class of the Republicans can make any objection to Fremont which will not either answer itself or recoil against the objectors. If doubts are cast upon his personal availability or popularity, his friends have a ready reply in the spie did run he made in 1856 while the Republica party was yet in the gristle of its infancy. If the Democrats who have since come into the party object to him was not he also a Democrat before he became a Republican?—and has not the Whig wing of the party thus far had the lion's share of the offices? FREMONT'S strength will now be rapidly devel-

oped, and will make him a formidable competiror of Mr. Lincoln in the Baltimore convention We can see for him only one danger; which is the sublime Christian patience and faith of his that if he submits his claims to the convention FREMONT just support enough to make both 1 should treat it as General Taylor did the Whi ion to run, whether it nominates him or not, and what is expedient under the circumstances. Eas a party man, he would be fully justified in the course. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to forest: the convention and convert it into a mere ratif

> personal obligations to him; the full committal FREMONT has none of these embarras restrained by position, he will make a bold head way against the present occupant of the pres-

The N. Y. Times, after a day's deliberation and, perhaps, after receiving advices from Washngton and from Albany, appears, with a high eulogium of Mr. Chase, particularly of his declinature, and labors largely to make the impression that there is little or no difference between the policy of Mr. Chase and that of Mr. Lincolnnone in fact between loyal conservatists and radicals-or none except in time. The Times is understood to be in special harmony with Messrs. Lincoln, Seward, Weed and Company. Should the prospects of Gen. Fremont become prominent, we shall have an opportunity to see whether the ggressors? Those who study the speeches of Times considers the difference between the candi-

For the Principia SLAVERY--ITS REMEDY.

[Views of a Kentuckian.]

Dear Brother Goodell :-- I have again spen ome weeks at my former home-Berea, Madiso Co., Kv. From there I went to Louisville, Kv. and attended that "Border State Emancipation

What is the result of my continued observation It is this: Moral considerations will not read slaveholders. I speak of the great majority. All men have light enough to teach them that slavery is a violation of natural justice and the Golden Rule. When, therefore, they decide to enslave. they decide not to regard moral considerations. Offered money will not reach them. Anti-sla

very men have offered compensation. The Presi dent has offered compensation -- all to no purpose Diminished value of slaves will not reach them Virginia long knew there was no real or compara tive value in slaves. And now that slaves have liminished five-sixths in value, still the slaveholder is determined to hold on, if possible. Such men love power-they love domination and that kind of position which slaves give in slaveholding

An outside influence, either among the nonslaveholders of the State, or the power of the Government, civil or military, must reach these

amended so that slavery shall be specifically prohibited, or an Act of Congress under our present Constitution making slavery everywhere a penal offence, or a military order enlisting colored men everywhere. Either of the latter propositions will be most immediate.

The people everywhere are feeling that slavery is the cause of their troubles, and are ready for any radical measure that will be speedy and yet

At the Convention at Louisville it was mani fest the people desired a man as President who is more radical than Abraham Lincoln-I am sure I do. I believe the mass of the people do. But politicians are forestalling or pre-directing public to take command of the Army of the Potomac, entiment. This I look upon as mean and conemptibly selfish. The people ought to act themselves--act in primary conventions, and nail these

wireworkers to the wall. What has Lincoln done for freedom? As I At all events, it must not be said that the Cabinet was broken up, and the Administration temporarily disorganized, because of a rivalry between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. We would not have justified Mr. Chase in declining on any other ground than that he might, by remaining a candidate, damage or weaken the Government in this hour of National agony and peril. But it is his conviction on this point that his usefulness as head of the Treasury Department is like
They ought, as I believe, to push one one into his place who would use this present opportunity for the exercise of that just present opportunity for the exercise of that just power which should sweep elavery, the source of our troubles, forever from our midst, and with it confiscate the land of rebels and break up that land monopoly of the South, which has ever been a great curse to society. John G. Fxe.

Defore pleasure. We small cavalry force was then dispatched to you warpolicy.

Gen. Butler's department.—An expedition was last week sent by Gen. Butler, consist ing of two regiments of cavalry, to King and Queen County, the locality of the murderous at the confiscate the land of rebels and break up that land monopoly of the South, which has ever been a great curse to society. John G. Fxe.

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

Dahlgren. Rebel Barbarities .- The report that

Col. Dahlgren had been killed by the rebels,

SATURDAY, MARCH 12. The Richmond Raid. Fate of Co.

proves too true. Late Richmond papers give full particulars. The gallant young colonel was waylaid by a body of rebels in ambush, near King's and Queen's Court House, while making his way, with some 200 of his men, to Gen Butler's lines. Surprised, near midnight Col. Dahlgren bravely gave the command to cur through the body of rebels which had suddenly risen up before him, and while impetuously leading on his men, fell, pierced with five wounds. A portion of his men succeeded in making their escape. The remainder were taken prisoners Col. Dahlgren was scarcely twenty-two years of age. He was brave and enthusiastic, and a young man of great promise. He had recently ost a leg, in a desperate fight near Hagarstown and had scarcely recovered when he eagerly sought and obtained the position in Gen. Kil patrick's expedition, which cost him his life His remains were treated with great indignity One of his fingers was cut off, his body wa clothed in Confederate uniform and exposed in a public depot to the gaze of all who chose to visit it, and he was finally interred-the rebel say-"No one knows or is to know where." Ad miral Dahlgren, the father of the deceased, who was in Washington when the sad intelligence reached him, has gone south with a view to procuring the body, if possible. The Richmond papers publish documents which they assert ere found in the pocket of Col. Dahlgren, contain ing a plan of operations including the release of the prisoners, capturing or killing Jeff. Davis and his cabinet, and the burning of the city With these they proceeded to inflame the peo ple. The documents, however, are pronounced by an intimate friend and associate of Dahlgren uring the recent raid, to the forgeries. The prisoners taken by the rebels, during the late raid are confined in dungeons and in irons. Rebel papers demand their execution. From returned cebel prisoners we learn that the rebels had placed 200 kegs of gunpowder in the cellar of Libby prison, with the diabolical intention of blowing up the prisoners in case Gen. Kilpatrick succeeded in taking Richmond. The prisoners were kept under close surveillance, but unaware of the plot of the enemy, contrived to form a plan for joining our forces when they entered the city. The recently taken prisoners are fee only on corn paste and water. They are con fined in the cells by pairs -- a white and a black.

Gen. Sherman has returned to Vicksburg. aving destroyed an immense amount of rebe property, and interrupted the communications of he enemy. Gen. Grant expresses his entire atisfaction with the result of Gen. Sherman xpedition, which he says has accomplished alnat was intended. Gen. Sherman's loss is reorted small. It is said that he brought back 000 negroes and 400 prisoners.

Lient-Gen. Grant has recently paid isit to Washington, where he was received with so much enthusiasm by the people as to oldierly blushing and retreat. Gen. Grant hele protracted interviews with the President, Secreas to the future conduct of the war are numer ions regarding his movements are numerous ut are not worth recording. It is said that

The Exchange of prisoners under Gen. Butler has been resumed. Six hundred and sixty-four Union prisoners have just been sent North from Richmond. The rebels have evidently concluded that they are a dangerous acquisition, and that the quicker they are out of their hands the

Suffolk. Va., occupied by our troops A telegram from Fortress Monroe says that the own of Suffolk, Va., was occupied by Union troop st Thursday. To obtain possession of the place tight occurred between the rebel garrison and hree companies of negro cavalry, in which the nemy lost twenty-five men against ten on our

side. At late-t accounts we held the town. Mobile. New Orleans papers confirm the provious reports of the bombardment of the defense of Mobile. The rebels at latest accounts were replying. The harbor was full of obstructions. Chattanooga .-- Our lines now enclose Chick

amauga battle-field, Ringold, and Taylor's and White Oak Ridges to Cleveland Gap. Gen. Sigel has assumed command of the De partment of West Virginia. His Headquarters

are at Cumberland, Md. North Carolina .- On the 6th inst. the Rebels at Kinston, N. C., hung twenty-three sol-diers captured from Gen. Foster's command, on the ground that they were deserters from the Convice at all. One was a drummer boy, only 13 years old. There was much indignation among e people, and on the same day a riot occured in gh, but all accounts of it were suppressed for revenge, and if they get the chance blood will be taken without mercy. These executions are evidently a part of the system of terrorism to which Rebels think themselves compelled to resort keep the old North State in the Confederacy. ut there is a restiveness and threatening spirit ong the people that will not miss an opportunity throw off the yoke. On the Union side enlist ments are more frequent, and there is now a strong

A cavalry scout under command of Lieut. ol. Root of the 15th New-York Cavalry, has re turned from Hardy and Pendleton Counties, West Virginia. They destroyed all the saltpeter works near Franklin, in the latter county. Refugees and deserters are constantly coming in. Gen. Cook reports the capture of 40 Rebels a few days go by his scouts in the Kanawha Valley,

A large force of Rebel Cavairy attack ed 93 men of the 34 Tennessee at Panther Springs Tenn., on the 5th. Our loss was 2 killed, 8 woudd, and 22 captured. The Rebel loss was 30 killed and wounded.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued a very stringen order in his department in Missouri, requiring all synods, and so forth, to take the oath of allegi-

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant.-Dispatches from Washington say that Gen. Grant returns to the west only temporarily, and that he is expected back in a week or two. It is surmised that he is and inaugurate a vigorous spring campaign. Gen. Meade is in poor health, and unable, it is said, to command an army in the field. Gen. Grant has very sensibly declined numerous invitations to public receptions both in New York believe, not one thing, only as the people have and Washington. His maxim is evidently "duty Gen. Kilpatrick marched direct to West Point, ushed him up to it. They ought, as I believe, to before pleasure." We trust that Lieut.-Gen. Wistar.

Virginia Cavalry, driving them from their camps killing a number, and capturing twenty pri-oners. In addition a large amount of grain, supplies and

Yazoo City captured by negro troops. The negro troops at Haines's Bluff made a descent on Yazo City on the 28th uit, and, after a sharp fight, occupied the place. Loss about 30 killed and wounded.

Gen. Sherman and staff have arrived at New Orleans, from Vicksburg. The object of this visit is not known, though there are various conjectures concerning it. The New Orleans Delta gives the following summary of Gen. Sher. man's expedition, and its results:

The expedition which, under the command of Gen. Sherman, left Memphis and Vicksburg about the first of last month, was never intended to be anything more than a gigantic raid—a diversion to draw attention from other important cuter prises, and to effect the destruction of supplies, nunitions of war, and the machinery for the manufacture of arms. The march was shake in its shoes. It penetrated, as we l ceeded in destroying the railroads, bridges, the immense stores of corn and commissary held by the Confederates in that vicinity as devastating the whole range of country, las returned in triumph to Vicksburgh laden with wherever any sort of resistance was offered, the enemy was wiped out, and the column marchel on in triumph. Having accomplished his mi sion, Sherman returned to the Mississippi, lea sion, Sherman returned to the Mississippi, leav-ing behind a rained country. He burned and de-stroyed whatever he could not carry off. The this section; everything that could supposite of man or beast, or contribute to rebel uas been crushed. He went empty and can-back full. He took no train, and returned well one fifteen miles long, laden with an abandance of cotton and other things. He brings 1,100 les, and about four contrabands to a mule Military movements in Louisiana

The correspondent of the Associated Press, will ing from New Orleans, under date of March

ment, for the last week, comprise the departure a portion of Gen. Lee's cavalry for some to vest of here, probably Red River. This ever, is mere conjecture. The activity of past month has indicated that something ven the wind, but as the Commanding General is r ticent, and the wise and knowing ones out of credit, there is less than the usual guessing upon

Mobile .- A letter from one of the blocked y vessels off Mobile says, that on the 25th ob he bombardment of Fort Gaines was still being prosecuted vigorously by the gurbouts Octoor, Port Royal, Calhoun and Jackson, with one divi-

The situation in Florida - Deput ment of the South dates received last night he steamship Fulton, are to March 10 To includinged. Our troops still hold the place, in the subject to occasional annoyances from the bel cavalry. The enemy are still in con-idole force at Baldwin, and scouts report that stre uous efforts are in progress to deplete the State its stock of cattle, which is being driven off as faas possible. Cecasionally our forces get up a skirmish with the enemy, and one day last week an artillery duel occurred, in which we lost on man and the rebels five. The report that Ger. Vodges had superseded Gen. Seymour in the command of the Florida forces is contradicted. The conduct of the last-named officer, in connection with the late reverse, is to be rigidly investi-. Gillmore are to be summoned to Washing in the disastrous advance turns out to have ar greater than was at first reported-1,800 ere said to be doing well.

Captures .- The commander of the bark Rochack, on blockade duty off Indian River lalet, writes to the Navy Department under date of Schenary 26th to the effect that on the night previous he captured the British sloop Two Brothers, from Nassau, bound to Dixie, laden with salt,

States steamer Clyde, off Key West, writes that armed crew up the Sawnee river for the purpose f capturing a quantity of cotton; on the morang of the 27th, the boats returned with an old laden with sixty-seven bales of cotton, which was put on board the Clyde and sent to

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Important military order.-Washiso on, Monday, Feb. 14.
The following important order has just been WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, March 12, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS No. 98: The President of the United States orders as

uest, relieved from duty as General in-Change Army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant is asd to the command of the armies of the tates. The Headquarters of the Army will be Washington, and also with Lieut. Gen. Grat Second-Major-Gen. Halleck is assigned t

duty in Washington, as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary ders will be obeyed and respected accordingly o the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Fourth-Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson is assist

ed to the command of the Department and Army the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-Gen. Halleck from o express his approbation and thanks for the

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Gen. Meade .- The story that Gen. Meado was suffering from ill health, and would probably resign his command, is now contradicted.

and zealous manner in which the ardnons

and responsible duties of that position have been

The exchange of prisoners. - Washing ros, March 14.—The Chronicle says: General Wadsworth left this city for Fortress Monroe, ent to stop all the exchanges of prisoners upon the basis recently acted on by the rebels by which one hundred rebel prisoners are exchanged for every seventy-five of ours in possession the rebet authorities. General Wadsworth has been instructed to state that no more prioners will be exchanged except upon the princi-ple of man for man, and that without regard to

Gen. Butler's Department. The Expedition to King's and Queen's Court House .-We briefly stated, yesterday the facts concerning this expedition. The particulars, as given by the Tribune correspondent, are as following: Gen. Butler learning that the 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry, with a large force of armed citizens, were in the vicinity of Kings and Queens Court-House, immediately dispatched an expedition from Yorktown under command of Gen. Wistar, and with which Gen. Kilpatrick and a portion of his command essayed to co-operate. This robel force was ascertained to be twelve hundred strong, and the same that am-bushed and killed Col. Dahlgren.

Gen. Kilpatrick left Gloucester Point on Thurs-day night in charge of the cavalry, and was ordered to scout Gloucester County to the north and east as far as Dragon River, and drive the enemy up the Peninsula, while Wister landed his forces by transports on Wednesday at Shepherd's warehouse, six miles above West Point, on the Mattapony, with the purpose of

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ster, making many captures and destroying quantities of supplies. Kings and Queens House was destroyed, and when near tore, Col. Onderdonk, commanding N. Y. Mounted Rifles, and Col. Spear of Pennsylvania Cavalry, came upon the d-for Rebel force of cavalry and citizens. was in the midst of a severe rain storm been pouring all day, and the mud leep, yet the foe was gallantly charged, chased ten miles, their camp deabout twenty killed and seventy wound-

con prisoners, minder made good their escape by rethe river into King William County. ed, the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles. 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, parts of Hart's er's batteries, and some 500 of Kilpat-ichmond raiders. The only organized er eccountered were the 5th and 9th Cavalry, having, however, many mounted, though uniformed citizens in their raid large amounts of grain, provi-

corn belonging to the 9th Virginia as burned. Several of Lee's soldiers officers recently escaped from Libby re rescued, and one of Longstreet's men He report's Longstreet's corps as

res returned on Saturday and Sunday own without the loss of a man, and bu very few horses, and the objects of the expedi-tion were as fully accomplished as was possible after the failure of Kilpatrick to keep the route for the death and brutalities perpetrated Col. Dahlgren, and Gen. Wistar is highly imented for the successful termination of spedition. He resumes command again to-

The capture of Suffolk .- Interesting Gallantry of the colored soldiers.
Morror, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

with seven companies, advanced on tou road, Light Cal. Pond, with two es in advance, and Lieut, Snyder, with approx, on the South Quay road. Lieut, has encountered the enemy, consisting entire brigade of infantry, cavalry a Suffilk where a severe fight of an or took place. Col. Cole shot the The Robet cavalry, ami attempted retreat of Lieut-Col. Pond; but the him to retire across the Jericho

where he reorganized.
III. Col. Pond came up the Southern read,
ong the enemy in the rear, while Col. Cole stacked them in front, and thus they cut their igh the enemy's ranks, saving the Describes say the enemy had 67 killed. Our

loss was 20 killed, wounded, and missing. Lieut, Van Lew of the 24 Colored Cavalry was killed, Lieut, Col. Pond had his horse shot under him. Ing several of the enemy. okwater, fearing our re enforcements, which hopely arrived at Suffolk, under Gen. Hack-

Our forces now hold possession of Suffolk. Advices from Vicksburgh represent it activity there in shipping troops prepara-for an expedition up the Black, Red and Co-operation was expected from Con Steele at Little Rock.

CONGRESS.

Minnesota Rail-Road.—The bill making at of lands to the Lake Superior and Missispart of the day, after which a motion to recommit he bill was rejected, and further discussion post-

The deficiency bill was further discussed, luring which the proposed appropriation of \$33,000 for "medicines and medical attendance drew out opposition from Messrs, Holman, Mallo ry, &c., and the clause was defended by Messrs. Smith, Blow, &c. The subject was postponed.

TUESDAY, March S.

Petition.—Mr. Sumer presented a petition feitizens and soldiers of the United States praying that the Constitution may be so amended as gion and to prevent slavery; which was referred

Enlistments in the Army-Abolition. On resuming the consideration of this bill, Il Grazz Brown of Missouri proposed an section confirming as law the President's Proclaparts of States in rebellion, and another liberating all the slaves in the United States, forbidding slavery forever after, and declaring that all persons shall be held to be born free. On this motion, Mr. Brown made an able and eloquent

Senators, after three years of war no rebel State has yet been entirely conquered from the enemy. After three years of administering no slave State has yet been truly reclaimed to freedont. Do you dare then to trifle longer with the destinies of this great nation ?

Pay of Colored troops.-Mr. Davis of Kenineky interposed an amendment for the more ample compensation of slaveholders. No vote

Pay of Colored Soldiers .-- Mr. Kasson presented resolutions of the Legislature of Iowar indersing the policy of equal pay to colored

The Deficiency Bill was further discussed he amendment to limit appropriations for medicine and medical attendance to negro refugees or contrabands, to those actually in the service of the United States-was not agreed to. The amendments proposed by the Committee (and including this medical appropriation, as we understand it) were concurred in.

Surplus gold .-- Mr. Boutwell's substitute was adopted, and the joint resolution, in that form was passed, being a defeat of the original bill for authorizing sales of Surplus gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. The title of the resolution was accordingly altered to the follow-

"Joint Resolution to authorize the the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt."

This defeat of the resolution to authorize the sale of Surplus gold was immediately followed by the rise of gold in Wall Street, from 163 to 168 per cent.

Unemployed General Omcers -- Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the Army unemployed general officers; which was read a first and second time.

Homesteads -- Confiscation -- Mr. Ju-LIAN, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill to secure to persons in the military or naval service of the States homesteads on confiscated or or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts; which was read a first and second time, recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, and

Abolition Petitions by A. P. Granger

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 9. SENATE.

Petitions - Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions from wool-growers in Ohio, praying for a heavy tax on dogs (enumerated, in that State, at 175,000, and the actual number nearly 500,000) and represented as making destructive depredations on sheep.

Pay of colored soldiers—Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of T. W. Higginson, colonel commanding the first regiment of South Carolina volunteers, paying for an appropriation to pay the enlisted men of that regiment the arears now due under the original contract of enlistment, and to legalize the payments already made to it by Major W. J. Wood, paymaster; which was referred to the Committee on Mili ary Affairs and the Militia.

Repeal of Fugitive Slave Law .- Bill aken up, and still further deferred till Friday.

Deficiency Bill .- The Squate insisted or ts amendments, and appointed a Committee of onference with the House.

Cotton Speculations by Officers. -The resolution of Inquiry concerning speculations in cotton by officers, was discussed, and re-

YEAS-Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Hen dricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, and Wright-11. IN THE HOUSE.

Navy Yard on Western Waters .- Mr. LANE introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs instructed to inquire into the expediency of naking Evansville, on the Ohio river, in the State of Indiana, a point for the location of a

Military Road, &c .- The bill granting lands to the Territory in Washington to aid the onstruction of a military road from Fort Walla Walla, to Puget Sound, was discussed, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Lost Clothing of Soldiers.-The bill reported back from the Military Committee to re imburse the 20th Indiana Volunteers for lost clothing, was recommitted for further action.

Veteran Volunteer Engineers.-The bill to organize the corps, was passed.

Dismissal of Naval Officers.—The bill to regulate dismissals of naval officers was ready acquiescence due from one who has been al-

Bureau of Military Justice.-The bill to establish said bureau was passed.

Contest in Missouri.-The House being in Committee of the whole on the State of the consideration be given to my name. Union, Mr. McClurg, commencing with a perfreedom, the course of Mr. Blair. After this

The Legislative Appropriation Bill which persons, and even parties, are nothing, remains unaccomplished. was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. THURSDAY, MARCH, 10, SENATE.

Emancipation Proclamation - Mr. SUMBER, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill providing that the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President of the United States, Jan. 1st, 1863, so far as same declares that the slaves in certain | Louisiana designated States and parts of States, thenceforward should be free, is hereby adopted and enacted as a statute of the United States, and as falsely-styled "State rights," especially when

Sale of Government gold .- The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of Mr. Sherman (Un., Ohio) to the resolution of the to the rights of one race and the interests of the to anticipate the payment of interest on the

gold in the Treasury of the United States not extinction as a public and private blessing. It is Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to add.

Pay of Soldiers .- The bill, after a rejection of Mr. Davis, amendment, was passed .- Nays Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Biddle, and

The Chase Circular. - Mr POMERON avowed the authenticity of the Circular signed by him, and said the mission of the republican party, which was to stay the progress of slavery was fulfilled, and we now needed a new party. on the live issues of the day. For a year and a Cotton speculation by Officers.-The half, with the blindest fanaticism, the Adminissolution was taken up, and discussed, without tration followed the wake of slavery. We must hold liberty and Union inseparable.

IN THE HOUSE.

Various Topics were introduced or disaussed, among which were the following: amendment to strike out the section conferring | Appropriations for harbors on the northern ikes and western rivers - Abolition of the Court of Claims-Ship Canal from Mississippi to the Lakes - Bridging the Ohio falls-General mation liberating all the slaves held in States and Appropriations -- Pensions to the soldiers of

On neither of which was any action taken. Revolutionary Pensions,-A bill givng Revolutionary pensioners oue hundred dollars each, annually, commencing on the first of January last, was reported from the Committee and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH II.

SENATE. Union Pacific Rail-Road.-A Message was received from the President, fixing the point on the Western boundary of Iowa east of and opposite to the east line of section 10 in the township 15 North of range 13 East of the sixth principal meridian of the Territory of Nebraska as the commencement of said road.

The gold bill, after amendment, was passed by a vote of 30 to 8 .- NAYS, Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Grimes, Hendricks, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury and Wright.

The bill is as follows Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of in-terest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to the response of th thorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States, not necessary for the pay-ment of interest of the public debt.

Deficiency bill.—The committee of Conference presented a report on the disagreeing votes on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to IN THE HOUSE.

Liquor prohibition.—The House passed as Senate Bill to exclude wines and spirits from the Indians under penalty.

General appropriation bill.—The House passed the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Δppropriation bill, which provides mainly for salaries, &c., heretofore fixed by law.

WHICH IS BEST ?-It is almost too late in the day to recommend the sewing machine as a useful article in a family. No well-regulated house hold is without one. This question settled, the next thing to do is to select the one best suited to your requirements. Both of the editors of the "Home Journal" have long had the Grover & Baker machine in their household, and can speak The Army anemphyse general oncers; which was read a first and second time.

The resolution was so modified as to make it take effect on the 1st of April, instead of the 15th day of March.

Baker machine in their nousehold, and can speak from experience. We therefore have no hesitation in saying that we like this machine, and for the following reasons: 1st It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others. 2nd. It sews from ordinary spools, and no re-winding of thread is necessary. 3rd. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton, or linen. 4th. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks. 5th. It fastens both ends fo the seam by its own operation. 6th. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither runs nor ravels in wear. But, besides the above quality to recommend the "Grover & Baker," it has a faculty which no Abolition Petitions by A. P. Granger and others of Syracuse, N. Y., were presented by Mr. Davis.

The distribution of Baker, it has a faculty which is other machine possesses: It makes a beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement.

N. Y. Home Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Chase and the Presidency -Mr. Chase declines being a Candidate .- The following letters of Sec. Chase, regarding the Presidency, explain themselves :

Washington, Jan. 18, 1864
My Dear Sir: Your kind note is just received.
As it has been so long on the way, I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail.
At the instance of many who think that the public interests would be promoted by my election to the Chief Magistracy, a Committee, composed of

Senators, Representatives and citizens, has been organized here to adopt measures to promote that object. This committee, through a sub-committee, bas conferred with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my name in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assure me that they think I ought not to refuse its use, and I have consented to their wishes, assuring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them, or by the friends of our cause, though entitled to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal delicacy toward me should be allowed to prevent its being taken.

allowed to prevent its being taken.

If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of the Rebellion and reestablishment of union, order and prosperity on sure and safe foundations, and I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal objects to influence me to any action which would affect by one jot or tittle injuriously the accomplishment of those objects; and it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate to act in any matter which may concern me upon such grounds, and such grounds only.
Of course, under these circumstances, I desire

the support of Ohio. If, however, it shall be sure of a majority of our friends in Ohio the pleasure of a majority of our friends in Ohio to indicate a preference for another, I shall accept their action with that cheerful acquiescence which is due from me to friends who have trusted and honored me beyond any claim of merit of

Very truly, your friend, S. P. Hon. James C. Hall, Columbus, Ohio.

Washington, March 5,1864. My DEAR STR: In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes, expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the People in their next choice of a President; and closed by saving that, should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the

a privilege than a duty-to ask that no further Magistrate or as a Justice of the Peace, to take

It was never more important than now that all sonal explanation, went into a long expose of the controversy between the Conservatives and to the suppression of the Rebellion, and to the ressonal explanation, went into a long expose of the controversy between the Conservatives and radicals in Missouri. Other members participated in the discussion, which occupied a great tice; and I carnestly urge all with whom my counpart of the day. Mr. McClurg reviewed with sels may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them, while this great work, in comparison with

Cordially your friend. S. P. CHASE. Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Colum-

Gov. Hahn's inaugural address.-The following is the most important portion of the

The Union of these States, handed down by our revolutionary ancestors, is of more value than any a rule and article for the government of the these" rights" mean sectional institutions, founded on a great moral, social, and political evil and inconsistent with the principles of free govern-ment. The institution of Slavery is opposed alike other : it is the cause of the r to break up our Government; and, unpleasant as ablic debt, as follows:

And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any dispersion may sound to many of you, I tell you that I regard its universal and immediate exsary for the payment of interest on the debt. not to be supposed that in the adjustment of the altered relations of labor to capital an immediate satisfactory result can be reached, although the happiest results have already been witnessed on "The Secretary shall first give day's notice in the newspapers of Washington and New York of the time and place of the sale of this gold."

The Secretary shall first give day's notice in plantations now worked and cultivated under the compensated labor regulations of the distinguishcompensated labor regulations of the distinguished commander of this military department.

A desirable result will soon be generally attained, if the difficult matter is taken in hand as a pracical question, free from the perplexities that cannot fail to encompass it were a return to the old system among us conceivable or possible. To profit, as it is in our power at once to do, by our ituation, we must dismiss dreams of the past and accept accomplished facts as they are, and as they are evermore certain to remain. In the nature of things, if we will only act as becomes sensible people, the greatness we have momentarily had eclipsed will be ours again, and secured to us by a more inding and lasting tenure than ever before. It must be based on a devotion to the Union, on a love of liberty to all men, and on a spirit of justice and humanity. The losses, if any, incurred by this change in our labor system by the truly loy-

al citizen, will doubtless be properly returned to him in due season by a generous Government.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be exaggerated. Every citizen s deeply interested in the organic law and that it may in all respects faithfully mirror the wishes of the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise all due circles to represent the people must themselves exercise to represent the people must be considered by the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, it is said that the Premier, Senor Mon, will endeavor to restore by the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, it is said that the Premier, Senor Mon, will endeavor to restore by the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, it is said that the Premier, Senor Mon, will endeavor to restore by the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age. the people must themselves exercise all due cir-

ent them. The Convention will doubtless provide for an early election of a Legislature. On the neeting of the latter, the absorbing labor question will at once demand its most serious attention, and the importance of this alone will appeal strongly to the minds of all good citizens, so that in the se-lection of members none unworthy from vicious habits or educational unfitness may be chosen.

With the natural advantages Louisiana possess-

es, in her exhaustible soil, genial climate, her domination of the river of rivers her facilities for com-merce, manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent her present population, or, if they will not do it, then the emigration that will speedily supersede them, from soon becoming what our people once aspired with reason to be namely the most flourishing portion of the most powerful of nations. Proper legislation, such as we may look forward to obtain before many months, will enable the people to profit by the new life that is being infused into our social system; and in presence of the change no man of observation, enterprise, and enlightenment, need have a discouraging apprehension. I shall do all that can be required of me in the meantime to put society into healthful and useful activity; and if our founderies, our workshops, our manufactories and ship-yards remain closed, no charge of indifference to them on my part will be with-justice preferred archief the forward heavy ing the strugg Dominicans, ho and the pacific long way off.

A U D I LETTERS O LONDON: Efficiency in the contract me

against me.
No person able to work will be allowed, with my consent, to be a burden on the community : the condition of man is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and useless, unproductive drones must comply with the law of our being, or

remove from among us. Soldiers shall Vote! So the State New-York decided by a large majority, in the vote of last week, on the State Constitution. The election passed off quietly, and the vote was light. Copperheadism was nowhere, even in New-York.

Remonstrance of Gov. Bramlette against Enlistment of Slaves in Kentucky.—Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, March 12 1863.—It is understood that Gov. Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the Presi dent respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their

George Thompson was welcomed Plymouth Church, on Friday evening last, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on behalf of the Central Union Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Thompson spoke on "The Popular Sympathy in England with the Efforts in the United States for the Suppression of the Rebellion and the Liberty of the Slave." Mr. T. thought that the acts of longress favoring freedom, had done more than any thing else to convert Englishmen into advo-cates of the cause of the North. The working and operative classes had always been with us, which he trusted we should remember when, no ment. longer threatened with a great evil continually sapping our institutions, we should be rejoicing

as a great nation, and give them the benefit of our example, that they might soon with us en-

oy similar free instituti Abolition of Slavery in Virginia .-ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, March 10th.—The following report of the Committee on Emancipation was passed at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, by the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city. There was but one dissenting vote to the re-

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the event, and bells are ringing throughout the city.

Mr. Watson, in behalf of the Chairman of the

Committee on Emancipation and Education, submitted the following report:

"Your Committee on Emancipation beg leave o report as a part of the Constitution of Virginia, to be inserted in the same, under the capon of "Slavery or Freedom."

First-Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State forever.

Second—Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like

ouditions provided by law for apprenticing Third-The General Assembly shall make no law establishing Slavery or recognizing property in human beings."

The New Hampshire State Election has resulted in the complete success of the Republican ticket.

The Chesapeake Case. Release of the Prisoners from Custody.-St. John, N. B., Thursday, March 10th. - Mr. Justice Ritchie this morning gave judgment on the proceedings in the case of the Chesapeake prisoners brought before him by writ of habeas corpus. The Judge went very fully into the matter, occupying about two hours in the delivery. He ordered the release of the prisoners

on the following grounds:

First—Because there was no proper requisition on the authority of the United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect.

Second - Because the offence alleged is piracy against the law of the nations; and it being admitted that the persons charged were never in the United States after the committal of the act on the high seas complained of as constituting the offence, the parties are justiciable in that Province, and is it not there, for such an offence under the treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America as would entitle the United States Government to require

ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union Members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore—and I count it more a privilege than a duty—to ask that no further their being delivered up.

Third—Because as at present advised he (the Judge) thought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction either as a Police Magisteria. cognizance of the matter; but that the proceedngs under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over

mitment of the prisoners, under which they are now detained, is bad on its face and insufficient in law to warrant their detention.

FOREIGN.

tions, \$1. Collected on delivery, or sent free of ex Europe.-The Nova Scotia, Australasian and Jura have arrived. European news is to the

The Union steamer Kearsarge remained off profitable part of their business. inaugural address delivered on the 4th inst., by Boulogne watching, it was supposed, for the Michael Hahn, the newly elected Governor of Rappatannock. Mr. Mason had returned to on, and Mr. Lawley, ex-correspondent of The Times at Richmond, was constantly passing between London and Paris. The movements of both were supposed to be in connection with the

recognition negotiations.

The British Government have published the correspondence respecting the bark Saxon. They demand compensation for the murder of the mate of the Saxon, and for the loss sustained by the seizure of the vessel. In Parlie of the Tory leaders, the Marquis of Clanricarde, again complained of Federal enlistments in Ire-land, and Earl Derby wanted the military exercises by the Fenian brotherhood to be stopped Lord Palmerston stated that orders had been sent out to the Cape Colony to release the Tuscaloosa, international law not justifying her deten

The Archduke Maximilian still delayed hi departure to Mexico until it was determined who was to have command of the French army after his arrival. The Paris Moniteur of the 4th instant denies a rumor to the effect that he had renounced the idea of going to Mexico. The

Paris Moniteur regards the fall of Campeachy as the ruin of Juarez. Denmark rejects the English proposition of a European Conference. The Conference is, how-ever, favorably regarded by all the Great Powers of Europe. Gen. Gerlash is the new Command er-in Chief of the Danish Army. The King and people are united in favor of the most vigorou prosecution of the war. Italy is reported t have tendered 40,000 men to England, to assist the Danes. In a cavalry skirmish near Frieder-icia (in Jutland) the Danes captured 30 hussars. The Allies made a close reconnoisance toward Duppel, on March 2. The King of Sweden had granted permission to Swedish officers to take

service with the Danes.

The trial of the four Italians charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon terminated in two of them-Greco and Trabuc -being sentenced to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Soaglioni to imprisonment for 20

The French have finally succeeded in occupy ing Zacatecas, and, per contra, the Liberals under Gen. Uraga were threatening the French garrison at Gaudalajara. Franco-Mexican papers announce the defection of Vidaurri from the Juarist party, and say that the Mexican Gov-ernment is now reduced to four or five States, which are, at that, but nominally under its rule. The Foreign Legion from Europe landed at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and would start with-

out delay for the interior. Gen. Santa Ana arrived at Vera Cruz on Feb 27, in good health. It was rumored that he had rocognized the French Intervention. Minister Corwin was expected to leave for the United

States in the April steamer. West Indies .- The war in St. Domingo drags itself wearily along. Spain is hurrying forward heavy reinforcements, in hopes of bringing the struggle to a close. The spirit of the Dominicans, however, is by no means subdued, and the pacification of the country seems yet

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM. LETTTERS OF AN ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE. LONDON: Effingham Wilson, 11 Royal Exchange, Three Volumes, Six Shillings,

NEW SARATOGA SPRING. The water from this spring is superior to any min eral water now in the market, for the reason that it tains more minerals and is a better cathartic taking one-third less quantity to produce the same effect.
It contains about one hundred cubic inches more of carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water bottled at Saratoga, consequently it is more pungent and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tome. Sold by Druggists and Hotels. For analysis see cards, which may be had at the Druggists'. Orders may be addressed to the Saratoga Springs Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or their Southern Depot, No. 68 Bareley St. New York. carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water SARATOGA SPRING CO.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The Standard preparation for the Hair. Warranted in all cases to Restore Faded and Gray Hair and Whiskers to their ORIGINAL color. It Restores the Natural Shading of one hair with another, and thus that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and he is willing to furnish still more all the state of the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily ing to furnish still more all the state of the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily applied the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily state the skin; but it is as readily applied the skin; but it is a skin; but it is as readily applied the skin; but it is a skin; but it is a skin; but it is a skin; but it is as readily applied the skin; b sons to defend the Government, and he is willing to furnish still more—all that are allotted to her; that she has proved her loyalty, and must be treated as a loyal State, and that her Constitution and laws must be respected.

George Thompson was welcomed in falling out, make it soft and silky and cleanse it, and falling out, make it soft and silky and cleanse it, and falling out, make it soft and silky and cleanse it. the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of previous use of prepara-

ions containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. An appropriate accompainment to the hiawatha, Gils and Colors the Hair at the same time, and Changes Light and Red Hair to a heautiful Brown or Black.

Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University Place, N. Y. Advertisements.



pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862. It took the First Premium at the great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, 1863, where the judges were prac-

It took the First Premium at the
New York State Fair 1862 and 1863.
Vermont State Fair 1863.
Pennsylvania State Fair 1863. Iowa State Fair · · · · 1863.
Illinois State Fair · · · · · 1863. And at County Fairs without number.
SELF-ADJUSTING, AND ADJUSTABLE!

TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY It is easily and firmly secured to the tub or washing-machine, and will fit tubs of any size or shape.

It is simple in its construction, and does not easily get out of repair.

It is not only a perfect wringer, but the cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most excellent wash-

water, from the clothes Any washerwoman can use it.

A child ten years old can use it.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving

COG WHEELS

We have seven sizes, from \$5,50 to \$30. The or

This means, especially, that after a few months

And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. and other wringers without Cog-wheels. In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without Cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years? This shows which style is appreciated by the public.

This is the only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, vet none are ever heensed to use the Cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness

and durability, buy only the On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE. What we especially want is a good CANVASSER

in very town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale R. C. Browning, 347 Broadway, N. Y. Braid and embroidery stamps, all the latest and best patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, at much less than the usual price. Full set of one dozon either for Braid or Embroidery, or half of each

at \$4. Inks, Pads, Brushes, etc., with full instruc

press charges when the amount is sent with the order. Mme. Demonest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The afternoon meeting of the Women's League will held at their office, Room 20 Cooper Institute, Fri

and friends—men and women—who will co-operate in the work of the League—"Canvassing the nation with Petitions for freedom"—are earnestly invited to at-

Office hours of the League from 10 to 4 each day. TINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES. These and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing equired in a family, for they will sew from one to wenty thicknesses of Marseilles, without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stout-est harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, r tension, for making any adjustment of Machine

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to deternine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCU-N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet of

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO., NO. 538BROADWAY, NEW YORK. STORMS & FERRIS. SALT DEALERS,

185 WASHINGTON STREET, Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use.

THE WINTER No. OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIR A ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains in-teresting information on Evening Entertainments Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sasher hawls, Scarfs, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings and Children's Dresses, in great variety; with an ele-gant Colored Fashion Plate, large Cloak Plate Braid and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five full size Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Dou-ble-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Chil-Iren's Patterns; the most brilliant, useful, interesting, and valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25

cents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always sent in advance to subscribers. S. CANTRELL, BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th Sts., DAVE YOUR MONEY!

P. P. CO.'S COLUMN.

The PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask th attention of the reader to the contents of this column, with the assurance that such attention will be repaid. This Company is an institution duly incorporated by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to

by virtue of the statutes of the State of New Tork or incorporate manufacturing companies, under the pro-visions of the eighth article of the Constitution of said State, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The object of this organization is to bring the pro-ducer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go-between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe business-cendent will nermit conduct will permit,

In accomplishing this the more completely, we adopt as a primary rule—"Not to accept and never to GIVE A CREDIT."
This company have never had any connection with This company have never had any connection with the "Union Store" system. It was organized in 1861, but from radical defects failed. It was reorganized in 1862, and has since proved so successful as to warrant an incorporation, as set forth above, in 1863. We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them a retail price, in the city of New York—to which freight only should be added, in any part of the Union, because we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal

cause we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal to pay any "Young American" dealer. It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importa-tions and manufactures to all articles used as stores in a family, but for the present confine ourselves to TEAS and COFFEES, to which we now invite atten-

line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the rest, because it possesses, in prominence over all the rest, some particular element of Tea—which gives it a peculiar character—yet every particular element, prominent in any, is found, in some degree of strength, in all Tea. A multitude of uneven strings make a comparatively even repe. Suppose there to be ten varieties of Tea, as above—is not the inference almost irresistible, that a harmonious blending of all into one would render that one more perfect Tea than either element alone? It is so. In short, a skillfully mixed Tea is the best Tea to use for health, economy, and

we therefore offer, as near as human skill can ac-complish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA." P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA."

It is put up in 1-pound boxes—36 boxes in a case.

Its price is \$1 40 per pound. There is no humbug about this; it is really a first-class Tea, and parties wishing first-class Tea can depend upon this.

COFFEES. In Coffees, we aim at rigid economy on the one hand, and the highest excellence on the other.

We manufacture and sell, at 15 cents a pound, one article styled "P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." article styled "P. P. CO. S EAST INDIA COFFEE."
This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American
Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular.
Of it, the late eminent and lamented American
Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and crit-

ical examination, and about the result was pleased to

OFFICE OF THE LABORATORY OF JAMES R. CHILTON) & Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1863. We have made a chemical and microscopic examination for the People's Provision Co., of an article styled P. P. Co.'s EAST INDIA COFFEE. The result of our investigation proves it to be free from objectionable or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of roasted Java Coffee with Dandelion and other subtances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy, and much superior, in this respect, to coffee used JAS. R. CHILTON & Co., Analytical Chemists.

Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 48 Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried varous other East Indfa Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for which about 8 cents a pound more is asked, and really think P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but Peter Byrne, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., says;

"I can use no other. I prefer it to pure Coffee, and diligently labor to introduce it to my friends every-DANIEL EBBETTS, No. 1668th-av., New York, says:

"I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been using Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other even to pure Coffee."
C. P. Moulton, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:
"After six months' trial, I pronounce the Coffee en-

tirely satisfactory."
THOS. SPEAR, C. CADMUS, and T. CADMUS, of Bloomfield N. J., unite in a letter saying:
"We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffeet is entirely satisfactory to us." The following parties of known and high respecta lity in their several localities, who constantly use

this Coffee, allow us to refer to them:

C. B. Smith, Newark; S. P. York, Rahway, N. J.;
Isaac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B. King,
North 2d st., Brooklyn; Peter Titler, jr., Sing Sing,
N. V. Bahert Labelt. er, pressing and separating as it does, the dirt with N. Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Clifton, S. I.; J. H. Reibert, No. 127 Hudson-av., Brooklyn; T. D. Bunce, No. 41 2d-st., Hoboken; John C. Shardlaw, No. 322 Clinton av., Brooklyn; J. S. Leonard, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Win. Dunn, Keyport, N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 398 Greenwich-st., N. Y., H. Kilmer, No. 223 Garden-st., Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, No. 92 Warren-st., N. dinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. V.; Charles H. Styles, No. 65 W. 29th-st.; George C. Weed, No. 198 W. 36th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing; W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. Y.; Charles Chapman, esq., Westport Copp.

port, Conn.
Space forbids the use of more names. See ou mammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall after this month, publish the names of parties who, having used our goods, will kindly permit us to do so

as references.

This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstates our enterprise—because we, by raising our own Dandelion, and practicing every possible economy, including a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the retail prices, furnishing the consumer an East India Coffee which has more and better pure Coffee in it— more and better Dandelion in it—than any other East India Coffee in the market: and instead of an advance n the price, we actually furnish it at EIGHT CENTS A POUND LESS than is asked for a similar article.

ee to test ours, and through comparison determine i

this te so; and if so, to give us a proper verdict. LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE. While on the score of economy and comparati excellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. I Co.'s East India Coffee is unequalled, we wish to in tro uce another, which is, we verily believe, the acm of excellence in the Coffee line. The article is style "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE," and for real merit and unsurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture, every objection that can be urged to ordinary coffee, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely removed. It yields every excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dandelion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is ahlead of all competition. It is known that by the or-dinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we, by our of the strength of the Cone is lost; while we, by our peculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength without any of the narcotic principle of the original Coffee, and one pound of this preparation will make as much liquid of a given strength as three pounds of

pure Coffee All that need be said of it, however, is said below. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION Co. : Te, the undersigned, from careful tests of Liebto's ESSENTIAL COFFEE (in personal use and scientific examination), cheerfully and cordially recommend the adoption of this Coffee as a standard and constant bev-

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hiladelphia, P.a. R. G. CAM'r BELL, M. D., 138 Lexington.av., N. Y. DAVID WHITE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Geneva, N. Y. Also the following from the Orthopetic Hospital, Albany:
OKHOPETIC HOSPITAL, ALEANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1863 hemical composition it must be a beneficial dietoric; and practilly, after a thorough trail at this In-tation, we can pronound the best of the kind, in some respects even preferable to get me dava Coffee. Yours,

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We invite the attention of the public generally to our plan of business and to our goods. The attention of the medical profession is solicited to the Coffeesespecially to Liebig's Essential Coffee. It is an article which commends itself to them, as, to use the expres-sive term of the medical gentleman above—"A Hand-maid to Health." We are grateful for any sugges-

tions in the premises—pro or con—from any consumo of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not. PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS. Who will publish this column for one year at reasonable rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and address a specimen copy of paper to *Phrenological Journal*, N. Y.

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15 Laignt St., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1863. Mr. Wm. M. Dorty—Sir,—From my experience in the use of Washing Machines, I am satisfied that your "New York Clothes Washer" combines all the requisites of a good washer, and is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST handwashing machine I have ever seen. It is truly a great labor and clothes saver, and its simplicity, durability, cheapness, and ease of operation, make it especially adapted to family use. The superior and speedy manner in which it does the work without injury to the fabric, must be satisfactory to all who use it, and I cheerfully recommend it to public favor sud patronage.

A. HOLLAND,

Author and Publisher Laundry Mannal,
We the undersigned, having thoroughly tested "Dotte". Mr. WM. M. DOTY

We the undersigned, having thoroughly tested "Doty's New York Clothes Washer," fully endorse the above recommendation by Mr. A. Holland.
Solos Rounson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune.

Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune.

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washing for a large family."

Grove Parsonage, Weehawken Hill, N. J., Nov. 30, 1863.

Having used Doty's Clothes Washer in our family since Sept. 7th, 1863, this certifies that whatever is claimed for it, it will do. It fulfills all. It will do a family's washing in one-third of the time—much better than by hand, leaving the clothes whiter and without injury from the wear of rubbing. So completely has it answered that we have not boiled a single piece of clothes, nor washed a single piece upon a board, or by hand. Those who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony. A child can work it. Too much cannot be said in its favor. It is a greater benefaction to the family than the sewing machine. I could wish every family for their own sakes to have one.

WM. V. V. Mason,

Minister of R. D. C. of New Durham,

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New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

Doty's New York Clothes Washer has been in use in my family for several months past. It is the first machine out of three or four which servants would continue to use after a few trials. It does the work quickly, eas-

to use after a few trials. It does the work quickly, easily, and well, and is a great clothes saver. After careful comparison with most other machines in the market I do not hesitate to give this the preference.

WM. A. FITCH, Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist.

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ly eight cents a year for a Review.

bers are received.

Blackwood, containing an article by an English of ficer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents.

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The Third Edition of the September Number

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NEW PROPOSITIONS. 1. Any person who will said us FIFTY new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be en-titled to fifty copies of the Principla for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Paracipia Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at

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L. HIGGINS. GROCER, 747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. MEW-YORK.

MY FLORA. My only child's sixteen to-day-And yet my head's not fleck'd with gray I seem to feel as young as when, Like her, I ran through field and fen, And in my gambols free and wild Sought the cheap pleasures of a child. For me no care did then portend, That life below would ever end.

But when I see her queenly grace, Her sparkling eyes, her ruddy face; Or when she comes with childish glee, To sit again upon my knee, And from my whiskers, here and there, S.eals out a single silvery hair; and Ah! then I feel, or grave or gay, Life's sands are running fast away

And yet it seems but yesternight, Since on a summer evening bright, I sought my Mary 'neath the vine, And asked her if she would be mine. But years have pass'd-almost a score, Since Mary answered-" evermore! And still she's young, and bright, and gay, Although our child's sixteen to-day. March 11, 1864.

> From the Boston Recorder LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

There was heavy fighting, the papers said, But we drove the enemy back; Our loss was great in wounded and dead— Their dead were heaped in our track.

Then we read the names of the troops engaged--That regiment he was in;
And it fought where the carnage flercest raged, Till its ranks were broken and thin.

They came in slowly, the lists of the dead, And we read them day by day; "Till at length" God kept him safe," we said, "Let us thank him when we pray."

He was only a childhood's friend, 'tis true : We had parted years ago; But we looked for the name, as we looked for few, Of the boy we used to know.

We found it, one morning the well-known name, Not of upward steps in the road to fame, Though of honors to the bold.

There was heavy fighting-you know the rest-He is lying under the sed; For his contrades charged for the mountain's crest-He pressed up the mount of God.

So the names grow fewer we look to see en the battle's rage is o'er: And the ranks are filling beyond the sea, Where we rest forever more.

THE THREE WEEPERS

Sorrow weeps! My child of sorrow. eep out the fulness of thy passionate grief, And drown in tears The bitterness of lonely years. God gives the rain and sunshine mild. And both are best, my child !

Joy weens! And overflows its banks with tears: out the gladness of thy pent-up heart. And let thy glistening eyes Run over in their ecstacies: Life needeth joy; but from on high Descends what cannot die!

Love weeps! And feeds its silent life with tears! My child of love Pour out the riches of thy yearning heart,

And like the air of even, Give and take back the dew of heaven;

THE SWEETEST SONGS. FROM THE GERMAN OF STURM.

Our souls in their depths are stirred; While far their music stealing By those, who love us, is heard.

THE RELIGON OF PATRICK HENRY. In a letter to his daughter, Patrick Henry thus expresses his regard for the Christian re-

country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of deism, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. I am, however, much consoled by reeting, that the religion of Christ has, from its first appearance in the world, been attacked

ones, aided by every power of man, and its triumph has been complete.
"What is there in the wit or wisdom of the present deistical writers or professors, that can ompare them with Hume, Shaftsbury, Bolingbroke, and others? and yet these have been confuted, and their fame decaying; insomuch, that the puny efforts of Paine are thrown in, to prop their tottering fabric, whose foundation

"Among other strange things said of me. I hear it is said by the deists that I am one of the number; and, indeed, that some good people think I am no Christian. This thought gives me much more pain than the appellation of Tory ; because I think religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and have given no decided and public proofs of my being a Christian. Wirt, in his life of Henry, says:

"Mr. Henry's conversation was remarkably pure and chaste. He never swore. He was never heard to take the name of his Maker in vain. He was a sincere Christian, though after a form of his own; for he was never attached to any particular religious society, and never, it is believed, communed with any church. A friend who visited him not long before his death, found him engaged in reading the Bible : -'Here,' said he, holding it up, 'is a book worth more than all the other books that were ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it, with the proper attention and feeling, till lately. I trust in the mercy of Heaven that it is not yet too late." "He was much pleased with Soame Jenyns view of the internal evidences of the Christian Religion; so much so that about the year seventeen hundred and ninety, he had an impression

of it struck, at his own expense, and destributed among the people.
"His other favorite works on the subject were Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion, in the Soul," and Butler's "Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed." This latter he used at one period of his life to style, by way of preeminence, his Bible. The selection proves not only the piety of his temper, but the correctness of his taste, and his relish for profound and vigorous disquisition."

THE BEGINNING OF ESTRANGE-

No stream flows so smoothly but that some where on its surface a ripple appears, and no married life but has here and there moments of disagreement. Two human beings, who have not yet become perfect, cannot be perpetually together withoutsometimes thinking differently,

and willing in opposition to one another. I know that there are here and there a hushand and wife who are conscious of no such opposition, who can look over possibly years of uninterupted communings and undivided purposes, and might easily suppose that it is because they are evermore the same in thought and purpose. But, I take it, it is rather that impelled by mutual affection and a keen-sightimpelled by mutual affection and a keen-sight-ed wisdom, they have unconsciously learned to

allow nothing for a moment to stand between their hearts. To accomplish this, a husband and wife must guard against the beginning of estrangements. The lasting alienations, the separations, the divorces, do not spring at once out of some great violation of conjugal duty, but are the perfected fruit of little estrange ments. A word or even a look, sometimes, like a small break in a dyke, becomes a vast crevasse through which pours a flood of unhappiness. Nay, it may be a positive nothing. only a neglect, which may be the foundation of untold misery. It is noticed and felt, but pride forbids any explanation or questioning. Each notices the other's coldness, but neither can come to the point of asking what is in the way. Meantime the peaceful consciousness of mutual agreement is broken up, and each is unhappy, and I may add, each conscious of wrong In this state of mind a new offence is easily given and more easily taken, and the breach grows wider and wider. The process may go on, till wife or husband, perhaps both, begin to seek in the society of others what they have lost in their own, and at last, embarked on a troubled and rapid stream, in some dark hour they are carried into crime, and are lost to each other.

I may speak to some who understand me fully, and have known too many days of misery not to appreciate what I say. If you are conscious and as soon as you are conscious there is anything of alienation or estrangement, lose not an hour before you seek a re-union of your hearts. If conscience tells you that you have been wrong, do not be too proud to acknowledge it ; if you are sure that you have been unkindly or unjustly treated, do not stand on your dignity or sense of justice, but be the first to seek a reconciliation. Let the magnanimity of love move you. You will find, perhaps, another heart reaching out after yours in the dark. and it will not be long before you are walking side by side and hand in hand-Rev. W. Ask.

HOURS OF STUDY.

A very remarkable pamphlet has recently made its appearance in England, containing statements of facts that ought to command the attention of the civilized world. The pamphlet is written by E. Chadwick, Esq., C. B., and published pursuant to an address of the House of Lords. The subject of this pamphlet is Education, and is devoted to the discussion of three matters-the organization of schools, the hours of study, and physical training Our attention has been arrested by Mr. Chadwick's statement of facts in connection with the second of these three subjects-the hours of study. Struck by the frightful disproportion between the powers of childish attention and the length of school hours, he has directed questions to many distinguished teachers. Mr. Donaldson, head master of the Training College of Glasgow, states that the limits of College of Glasgow, states that the limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are, with face of the sky, nor ears for the pleasant will make a grand coffin. You must look up has taken it. There is but one person in this minutes; from 7 to 10 years of age, about 20 were pressing heavily on their young minds. minutes; from 10 to 12 years of age, about 55 For you must know that Miss Maria Walker minutes; from 12 to 16 or 18 years of age, —a slight, little lary of some eight summers, about 80 minutes ; and continues, "I have repeatedly obtained a bright, voluntary attention | yellow hair arranged in two long braids tied from each of these classes, for 5, or 10, or 15 minutes more, but I observed it was at the expence of the succeeding lessons."

The Rev. J. A. Morrison, Rector of the same College, speaking on the same subject, says: "I will undertake to teach one hundred I am writing, was supposed to be absent on a children, in three hours a day, as much as they can by possibility receive; and I hold it to be ter—a grand doll, with pink kid legs and ing me anything." an axiom in education, that no lesson has been arms, and real hair on her head, and who is given till it has been received; as soon, there- never to be played with, but dressed in gorfore, as the receiving power of the children is geous attire, sits always in state on the bureau exhausted, anything given is useless, nay, in- of the spare chamber—has just been married sted of strengthen, the receiving power. This home again. The twins, Rosalie and Rosada, ought to be a first principle in education. I are at boarding school. Frederic, a wild, disthink it is seldom acted on "

OUR CASKET.

GOD IN THE HEART.

To Him, from wanderings long and wild, I come, an over wearied chile Like dew-fall setting on the mind. Assured that all I know is best, And humbly trusting for the rest,

And book and speech of men apart, To the still witness in my heart With reverence waiting to behold His Avatar of love unfold. The Eternal Beauty new and old.

PRAYER.—For so have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds; but the poor bird was beaten back with the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, in vain, by all the wits, philosophers, and wise ones aided by every power of year and in the could recover by the libration and free quent weighing of his wings, till the little crea-ture was forced to sit down, and pant, and stay till the storm was over; and then it made a pros perous flight, and did rise and sing, as if it had learned music and motion from an angel, as he passed sometimes through the air, about his ministries here below. So is the prayer of a good man; when his affairs have required business, and his business was rather of discipline, and his discipline was to pass upon a sinning person, or had a design of charity, his duty met with the infirmities of a man, and anger was its instrument; and the instrument became stronger than the prime agent, and raised a tempest, and overruled the man; and then his prayer was broken, and his thoughts were troubled, and his words went up towards a cloud; and his thoughts pulled back again, and made them without intention; and the good man sighs for his infirmity but must be content to lose that prayer, and he must recover it when his anger is removed, and his spirit is becalined, made even as the brow of Jesus, and smooth like the heart of God; and then it ascends to heaven upon the wings of the holy dove, and dwells with God, till it returns, like the useful bee, laden with a blessing and the dew of heaven .-- Jeremy Taylor.

BUILDING.—We are all building a soul-house for eternity; yet with what different architecture

and what various care. - Beecher's Life-Thoughts. How sweet it were, if without feeble fright, Or dying of the dreadful, beauteous sight, An angel came to us, and we could bear To see him issue from the silent air At evening in our room, and bend on ours His divine eyes, and bring us from his bowers News of dear friends, and children who have never Been dead indeed—as we shall know forever. Alas! we think not that we daily see About our hearths-angels that are to be Their souls and ours to meet in happy air— A child, a friend, a wife, whose soft heart sings In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.

Fools! not to know how better, for the soul An honest half than an ill gotten whole; How richer he who dines on herbs, with health

PRETENSION .- Where there is much pretension much has been borrowed. Nature never pre-

But with a soul that ever felt the sting Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing. No radiant pearl which crested fortune wears, No gem, that twinkling, hangs from beauty's ears, Nor the bright stars, which night's blue arch

adorn,
Nor rising suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre, as the tear that breaks,
For others' woe, down virtue's manly cheeks.

FORGIVENESS.—He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass him self; for every man has need to be forgiven.

Content can soothe, where're by fortune placed,
Can rear a garden in a desert waste;
This is the charm by sages often told,
Converting all it touches into gold.

H. K. White.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE BLIND BOY.

Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy, That little bird sings very long : ay, do you see him in his joy, And is he pretty as his song?"

Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid, "I see the bird on yonder tree?"
The poor boy sigh'd and gently said,
"Sister, I wish that I could see.

The flowers, you say, are very fair, And bright green leaves are on the trees, And pretty birds are singing there: How beautiful for one who sees!

Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell, And I can feel the green leaf's shade. And I can hear the notes that swell From those dear birds that God has made

So, sister, God is very kind, Though sight to me He has not given ; But tell me, are there any blind Among the children up in heaven ?"

Ere long disease its hand had laid On that dear boy, so meek and mild; His widow'd mother wept, and pray'd That God would spare her sightless child. He felt her warm tears on his face,

And said-"Oh, never weep for me : I'm going to a brighter place, Where God, my Saviour, I shall see. "And you'll be there, kind Mary, too; But mother, when you get up there, Tell me, dear mother, that 'tis you:

You know I never saw you here. He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled Until the final blow was given.
When God took up that poor blind child,
And open'd first his eyes in heaven.

MARIA WALKER'S LESSON.

It was a mild, sunshiny morning, in that most glorious of all months, October. A hazy, dreamy sunshine it was, of the kind which makes one love to lean on the sill of an open window, listening to the falling of leaves, the rustling of the corn, and all the great, quiet hum of Nature's invisible machinery when eyes looking afar off, over the red and yellow dahlias in the front yard, and the golden rod at the edge of the meadow, see visions have a sad reaching out after something beyond-something higher and holier

But Maria and Lucy Walker, who were playing at housekeeping in the large kitchen Libby must be Captain Melville. You can chamber of an old-fashloned farm-house, had no eyes for the white, fleecy cloudlets that, like baby snowdrifts, sailed lazily over the blue attired in a long-sleeved calico apron, with with blue ribbon, and freckles all over her snub nose-is, in her own and her sisters's imagination, not plain little Maria Walker, but "Mrs. Captain Richard Blakesly Melville." The Captain, at the period of which such as you thereby weaken, in- to a rich old miser, and is never expected sipated youth, who has just been expelled from college, is supposed to be at his grandfather Melville's. Edith-a feeble looking doll, with only one leg-is seated in her mother's lap. Carlton-a rather dilapidated wooden doll-is well covered up in bed, being sick with the measles. Langdon-a short, rag doll, with pink calico pantaloons and checked apron -is supposed to be eating a piece of apple which is pinned to the end of his arms. What wonder that "Mrs. Captain Melville" wears a careworn expression, as she relates her trou-

> Lucy is a chubby little girl, with dark tangled hair and red cheeks. She personates 'Mrs. Wilcox," the wife of a deceased clergyman, and, with her little daughter Alice-s blue-eyed doll, with a fragment of a nosehas come over to condole with her sister. Their many afflictions are duly discussed, and a long consultation follows as to whether it is best to write to the Captain concerning the evil behavior of Frederic, or whether another effort shall be made to reclaim him. After considerable sighing, and the shedding of some few tears on "Mrs. Melville's" part, with a corresponding sobriety on the chubby face of Mrs. Wilcox," it is gravely decided to write immediately to the Captain. That matter being decided, "Mrs. Melville" propounds the question as to whether pink or blue silk will be most suitable for the twins to wear to a party for which invitations have just been issued. "Mrs. Wilcox" has just opened her mouth to say, "pink, by all means," when the door is opened to admit Benny and Hattie, and mother calls, from the foot of the stairs "You must see to the children, a little, while Jane helps Miss Prudence get dinner. The

bles to her sister?

baby has waked up, and I must take care of The conversation is very abruptly terminated, and "Mrs. Wilcox," taking Alice in her arms, rushes over "home," to her corner of the angry tone; "Those hateful children! Now all our fun is spoiled! Benny, you may have that corner of the room where the bureau is, and Hattie may have the other, and don't either of you come near my house, or touch a thing that belongs to me. You won't, will you, Benny ?"

Benny responds with an emphatic shake of his tow head, and proceeds at once to his own corner, which he immediately announces as his stable, and himself as a horse, and sustains his new position by furiously champing imaginary bits, and stamping his feet with great violence, requesting Hattie to come and drive him. That young lady, feeling aggrieved at being sent up stairs, refuses, and, throwing herself on the floor, sets up a loud, melancholy

Kind little Lucy, now putting Alice on the bureau, goes over to Hattic, and by long coninued patience, and well directed efforts, at ength succeeds in persuading her over to live with her, and help take care of Alice. Maria induces Benny to be her horse, and draw Edith and Langdon in a large basket, Carlton being bolstered up in bed to see them ride. Harmony again prevailing, "Mrs. Melville" commences a letter to the Captain. But this happy state of things was of short duration, for Benny, in an unlucky moment, tipped over the wagon, and Edith and Langdon were both thrown out.

"Mrs. Melville," dropping her letter, and rescuing the dolls from their perilous position, exclaimed, "Now you did that on purposeknow you did, you naughty boy ! You sha'n't be my horse any more; so go to your own corner, and see if you can't behave !"

"I did'nt tip it over; it tipped itself over, you great, hateful girl! And I'll tell mother of you-so I will !" responded Benny, starting for the door. "Yes, I would go, little telltale ! Hurry,

or you'll forget your errand !" Benny could not brook an insult, and, turnng back, commenced a violent attack on Carlton, seizing him by the head, and throwing him with great violence against the wall. A smart box on the ear, from the angry Maria, did not help matters, and what fearful results

to admit the good-natured face of Jane, I can-

To Jane, Maria and Benny instantly appealed, and the heart of the injured boy was won, at once, by her warm sympathy with him, and her indignation at Maria's proceedings. Like a wise diplomatist, however, she secured Maria's favor by a knowing wink, which said-"I am on your side altogether, but Benny must be quieted, you know !"

Maria, completely molified, lifted Carlton from the floor, and, replacing him in bed, requested Jane to "play doctor, and come and Jane accordingly suggested to Benny the

propriety of his going down stairs to "see if Michael hadn't got something for him." Benny left the room at once, followed by Hattie. Both children gone, Jane seated herself on the floor, and, embracing her knees affectionately, startled Lucy by saying: "Now I tell you what, Maria! You have Carlton die, and this afternoon, when Libby Carter comes to there; then to the barn, but it was so dark play with you, we'll have him buried. If you she could not see. So it was with a very will, I'll dig the grave and be the minister." "I am afraid that would be wicked," inter-

posed Lucy. "Of course it wouldn't;" quickly responded Maria, who was more favorably impressed with the suggestion. "Folks do die and have funerals; and ain't we playing folks?" "I will ask mother about it," said Lucy,

thoughtfully. "Just as if she would care !" answered Jane. "Don't say anything to her about it, and I will make Alice a splendid bonnet! She is going visiting this afternoon, and Miss Prudence will be ironing in the dining room, and we needn't bother them by saying a word A sharp voice at the foot of the stairs here

up stairs for ?"

"Old vinegar barrel !" exclaimed Jane, in a to dinner. Come! And Maria, you come to the barn that day. But then Miss Pruout in the kitchen, while I am doing the dishes, and we'll talk it over."

"I should like to know what your mind is running on, all the time, that you cant remem- nook and corner of the barn, but all in vain ber what is told you, while you are going from The week passed, O, so slowly, away; every

Jane made no reply, but seating Hattie and Benny in their high chairs, at the table, and But she was sure they never would forgive helping Maria and Lucy to their dinner, pro- her! How could she tell them? Sunday ceeded to eat her own with the greatest ap- came at last, and Miss Prudence went up parent good humor. Dinner being soon disposed of, Lucy went up stairs, followed by the smaller children, while Maria took her station which must come. Soon steps were heard on at the sink with Jane. The door being carewas taken sick, but that he never got here grave the minute I get the dishes wiped, and still sharper at Jane, while Maria was nearly you can have all the other things ready against

Libby gets here." "I wish," remarked Maria, "that I wasn't by confirming Miss Carlton's mother, and then I could be the that she was guilty. ninister. I preach every day, at school." "But you are his mother, you know; and you must take the Captain's arm, and cry as

hard as you can." "I guess I know how, as well as you do! I have been to more than one funeral, and know

"Well, never mind! Run and get your things ready, I am about through." Libby Carter, who now made her appearance, was a fat, good humored girl, with red cheeks and brown eyes. She was some two years older than Maria, but her most intimate when it was new, cost me two dollars and a

Melville, she had not the least objection to ed companions." doing so in the present case. Accordingly, while Jane marked out the grave with a sharp stick, and afterwards dug my hands!" exclaimed Jane, bursting into Accordingly, while Jane marked out the it with a fire shovel, and Maria placed Carlton in the match box, with a dablia on his breast, Libby seated herself on the bed, and commenced turning in the cape of her pink sunbonnet to make a man's hat of, and putting a weed made of Mr. Walker's black silk handkerchief around it. "Libby," said Maria, suddenly looking up from an old straw bonnet on which she was fastening Miss Prudence's

best black veil; "how we are ever going to get out doors without Miss Prudence seeing us, is more than I can tell." "Why don't you want Miss Prudence to see is ?" honestly interposed Lucy, who, with Alice dressed in her best clothes, had come over to Maria's side of the room, waiting patiently for the performance to commence. "Why, you little goose!" said Maria. "Miss Prudence would take my head off, if I should be seen with her veil on, and if you tell of it, I'll

never play with you again, as long as 1 "I don't believe this is a good play, and I am afraid mother wouldn't like it," said Lucy sadly. "But I won't tell of you," she added, as she saw an angry frown darken Maria's

"You are a good girl," said Maria quickly : and, turning to Libby, went on : "I have it ! We can go down the front stairs, and get out of the parlor window."

"I thought you would find out some replied Libby, fixing the two long braids of her hair in a knot on top of her head, preparatory to fixing on the hat she had just com-

ready !" said she, entering the room; and in five minutes afterwards the parlor window had been scaled, and a solemn procession might have been seen. Jane walked in front, with uncovered head; Hattie and Benny close behind, drawing the coffin in the baby' willow carriage. Then came the "Captain" and his wife—the Captain as grave as a judge, with the silk weed in his pink hat, from under which one long braid had contrived to slip, and now fell down his back in a most unmanly way. "Mrs. Melville" hung on her husband's arm, and, with the veil drawn closely over her face, was supposed to be weeping bitterly.

Lucy, with very sober face, and drawing Alice, Carlton, and Langdon in a dilapidated straw work basket, brought up the rear. The children assembled with great solemn ity around the open grave. Benny, deeply impressed with his importance, lifted the coffin from the willow carriage, when Jane startled them all by exclaiming, "Old Solemnity!" Seizing Bennie and Hattie by the hands, and followed by Lucy, in great fright, carrying the three dolls, they scampered towards the

house with all possible speed, while "Mrs. Melville," letting go the "Captain's" arm, and raising her veil, saw the minister, Mr. Miner, approaching.
"Mercy on us!" she exclaimed; "I wouldn't have him see us in this rig for all the world !

Run for the barn !" No sooner said than done ; and when Mr. Miner reached the spot, Carlton in the match box, and the open grave, were all that met his wondering vision.

"The provoking creature !" ejaculated for the door. Maria, breathlessly, as, looking through a crack in the side of the barn, she beheld him dence's drawer, before she goes up stairs." 'She won't want it before to-morrow, and

you can put it back when you go to bed, if you don't get a chance before," said Libby, removing the weed from her sun-bonnet, and stairs to where Jane slept, and bursting open handing it to Maria, who immediately put it the door, gave Jane such a violent shake

"If she does feel so big because her father tell Miss Prudence, and seemed so pleased, on is a minister, and she wears blue gaiters!" the whole, that Maria began to think that she might have followed, had not the door opened said Libby, casting a glance, as she spoke, to had performed a very noble action; and

Miner, but of every other member of their school. At last the shadows began to lengthen, and Libby must say good bye; so, descending from the hay mow, they "locked arms," and skipped down the lane as merry as ever two little girls could be. Maria, with her bonnet swinging loosely in her hand, did not notice that the veil became disengaged, slid to the ground, and was soon after torn into innumerable strips by master piggy, who came that way. Before the girls said good night, at the little brook, the last vestige of Aunt Prudence's veil was trampled in the mire. Maria watched her friend until she turned the corner which hid her from view, and then walked slowly homeward. As she gave the bonnet a careless toss forward she missed the veil. Back to the brook she ran; it wasn't heavy heart that she slipped quietly into the entry, put away the bonnet, and entered the cheerful dining room. The very brightness of the room made her feel worse, and hastily eating her supper, every mouthful seeming to choke her, she ran up stairs, and throwing herself on the bed, wept bitterly. Was ever a little girl so miserable before? would get up early in the morning ! Perhaps she would find it after all ! So, drying her eyes, she went quietly into her grandpa's room, and there, seated in his great rocking-chair, with the last "National Era," containing a a most thvilling story, she, in the troubles of the heroes and heroines therein set forth, for a while forgot her own. But when snugly ensconced in bed, Lucy fast asleep, and all quiet, called out—"Jane Mullens, what was you sent O, how wretchedly she felt! It seemed as if she could never get to sleep. When she opened "Old vinegar barrel!" exclaimed Jane, in a low tone, as she quickly arose. "To call you of rain descending, and no possibility of going dence would not go to church, and she could look for it Monday. Monday morning, early, she might have been seen hunting in every one room to another!" exclaimed Miss Pruday increasing Maria's agony of mind, as it drew near Sunday. O, if she only dared to tell Miss Prudence, or her mother!

at the sink with Jane. The door being carefully closed, Jane immediately began: "Now Maria—the door opened, and Miss Prudence at once began : "Some one has stolen my play you sent for him right away after Carlton veil. I always put it in the right hand corner of my little drawer. Always! I never mislay only just in time for the funeral. And that my things, or forget where I put them." Looksomething for your mourning. I'll dig the house that I suspect, and that is"-looking

fainting with fright,-"Jane Mullens." Jane blushed to the color of a peony, there by confirming Miss Prudence in the opinion "Jane," said Mrs. Walker, quietly, "have

you seen Miss Prudence's veil?" "No ma'am, I hav'n't; and that's as true as the gospel." "Her things had better be searched," said Miss Prudence decidedly. They were accord-

ingly searched, but nothing found. "I hope you feel satisfied now," said Jane indignantly, as Miss Prudence reappeared. "Unless you want me to take an emetic, for fear I have swallowed it."

levity about a stolen article; a veil which, friend from time immemorial. Having, on half! I think most likely you have carried it many previous occasions, personated Captain off and hid it, or given it to some of your wick-"I never stole your veil! I wouldn't touch

> tears and leaving the room. "That girl is the thief. My mind is clear ou that. I don't think you ought to keep her

> another day; such an example to set Maria and Lucy." "I never knew of her taking any articles of value," said Mrs. Walker, "and it may be you will find the veil among your things yet."

> "Impossible;" and Miss Prudence tied her bonnet strings in a very resolute manner, as if her mind was made up and could not be al-

hear that day, and I much fear me if Miss Prudence paid such strict attention as usual. Maria was revolving in her mind, all dayshould she confess? So strange it was that Jane or Lucy didn't remember her having it at the funeral! No: she would never tell of it! No one suspected her. But then how mean of her to let poor Jane, who was innocent, suffer for her sin. It was a very miserable Sunday to Maria, and when Miss Prudence gave her a lozenge, and shook her head as she was about to divide it with Jane, she thought her cup of bitterness was filled to overflowing.

That night she could not say her prayers, the words seemed to choke her so. She hurried into bed, and though Lucy was soon asleep, Maria was as wide awake as ever. She repeated the multiplication table backwards. counted a hundred, and many other things supposed to conduce to sleep. But her efforts were unavailing. One hour, two long dreary hours, and a slight figure in a white night gown crept silently out of bed, glided through the long hall on tip toe, opened the door of Miss Prudence's bed room, marched straight up to the bed, and in a wonderfully grave voice, said, "Miss Prudence! Miss Pru-

"Mercy sakes alive, child, what is the matter?" exclaimed that lady, in accents of surprise, sitting bolt upright in bed as she spoke "O, Miss Prudence, it was I who took your veil, and I meant to put it right back, but I lost it. I have been so unhappy ever since, but I didn't dare to tell you till to-night. You never can forgive me, I know, but I am so

sorry !" "Now did I ever hear the like !" exclaimed Miss Prudence, perfectly aghast, and holding up both hands as expressive of her extreme horror. "So young a child, and so well brought

up! What is this world coming to?" "I knew you would never forgive me," said Maria, sadly, yet with a heavy weight lifted off her mind; "but I couldn't bear it any longer, to see Jane suffer for what I did." "Jane is a wicked, good for nothing girl, and it is of no account at all about her suffer-

doubt but she has stolen something else. I missed a lozenge out of my work basket, this very afternoon. "Benny took that. I saw him do it. and-"You never told him better, I dare say

ing. If she didn't steal the veil, I have no

But you will catch your death a cold, standing here in your bare feet." "Don't you think you will ever forgive me I am so sorry," said Maria, timidly, starting

"It's of no use to cry for spilt milk, though I did think a master sight of that veil, seeing enter the house. "He'll stay forever, no I had had it so long. But if you will promise doubt, and this veil ought to be in Miss Pru- never to do any such thing again, I will try to overlook it, this time." "Thank you!" said Maria, very much re

in her pocket.
"I think," remarked that young lady, resting her elbows on the hay, and her chin on done. A few words explained the state of afher hands, "that Julia Miner is the meanest fairs, and Jane, overwhelmed with joy, manifested great surprise that Maria had dared to

a pair of substantial calfskins which encased though, the next day, after a long talk with taken by the subscriber or not from the place where her mother, she altered her opinion, somewhat, Here followed a long conversation, respect- she never had occasion to regret her confesing not only the merits and demerits of Julia sion. "Do right, if you wish to be happy," should be the motto of all little girls ; and, in my opinion, older people could not find a better rule of action.

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REV. GEO. R. CHEKVER, D.D.

It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GODDELL and REV. GEO.

E. CHEKVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W. ALDEN for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following:

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Berries Turk - 69 - 76
Berries Turk - 69 - 76
Brimstone flor - 69; G - 51
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| Manda | Small | Hake | 110 | Manna | Small | Hake | 110 | Manna | Small | Hake | 110 | Manna | Small | Manna small 110 G--- Clayed, Cuba...- 18 G-

FEATHERS—Pr. Western Pa 16. 62 2-64

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American, \$\beta\$ lb— 18 & 22 \\
FLOUR AND MEAL—\\
State Superfine \$6 35 \\
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West, super, do. 6 25 \) \$6 645 \\
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Genesec, do. \(7.6b \) \$6 8 10 \\
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**Soapproffice \$1.50 \\
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